

SPIRITUAL

TELEGRAPH

DEVOTED TO THE ILLUSTRATION OF SPIRITUAL INTERCOURSE.

"THE AGITATION OF THOUGHT IS THE BEGINNING OF WISDOM."

PARTRIDGE AND BRITTAN, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS, NO. 300 BROADWAY—TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE; SINGLE COPIES, FIVE CENTS.

VOL. II.—NO. 42.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1854.

WHOLE NO., 94.

The Principles of Nature.

BIBLICAL ASTRONOMY.

BY N. C. RHODES.

MESSRS. PARTRIDGE AND BRITTAN:

I have long been a reader of your excellent sheet, the SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH, and am often very highly delighted with some part of its contents. I do not expect the various effusions of so many minds as come to us through your paper could be all perfectly congenial to my views and feelings. Some of the communications I have wished to answer, but have been otherwise employed. Yet there is one subject of which I consider of great importance, and which I find often commented upon in the TELEGRAPH, and that is the true meaning and foundation of those writings which we call the Bible. Could that knowledge be diffused abroad among men I consider the benefits resulting therefrom almost incalculable. Let us, then, examine this book. I have perused with some anxiety the speeches of the different speakers of the famed Hartford Bible Convention, and am astonished to find that none of them touched the true meaning at all. Men everywhere seem ignorant of its true foundation and meaning. I propose, in a series of articles on this subject, to illustrate it to its utmost depths, being prepared to trace out from the deep and long buried archives of a remote antiquity the origin, scope, and aim of this allegorical Mythos. In doing this I will resort to no hypothesis of my own, but will enforce my position by an exhibition of facts in which I shall challenge a refutation by any scholar. I will now commence.

The first races of men who found themselves inhabiting this planet led pastoral lives, that is, they kept flocks and herds, and, in order to protect them from the ravages of wild beasts, they were obliged to watch them by night. This occupation gave them leisure and opportunity to study the stars. They soon found that particular stars rose and set in particular positions at particular seasons of the year. They pursued these observations with energy and success, until finally they projected a rude representation of the starry heavens. Those who thus studied and observed the stars formed themselves into a grand confederacy; they assembled in caves and secluded places, unobserved by the vulgar eye, and there each brought the result of his own observation. In process of time they manufactured machinery by which they could imitate the motions of the heavenly bodies, and the initiated practiced the mysteries of the "kingdom of heaven." To screen from vulgar apprehension the meaning of these mysteries, they adopted allegorical forms of expression, in which the true sense, being concealed under this "vail" ("mythos" in Egyptian), was not apparent to the uninitiated. The knowledge possessed by this college of astronomers ("Eclectics," "Teleoi," "Mithriars," or by whatever name they were called) of foretelling occurrences in celestial phenomena soon inspired vulgar minds with awe. Ignorant men, everywhere, looked upon these oriental, incipient astronomers with veneration, and astronomy thus became religion, and formed the basis of Paganism, which ultimately spread over the earth, embracing all nations and pervading all systems of religion, from the most remote antiquity down to the present day, as there is not a ceremony, a feast, or a fast, of any kind whatever, either in the Jewish or Christian Church, which had not its origin in astronomy, and proves itself descended to us from Pagan ancestors. These will doubtless be regarded by many as very bold statements, but I am fully prepared to substantiate what I have here stated. I will now return to the Bible. The first great feature which is there displayed, as a concern of ours, is the garden of Eden; the creation of man and woman, and their expulsion from the garden by the instigation of a serpent. We will then take a text on this subject: "And the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and there he put the man whom he had formed."—Gen. ii. 8. In the first place this garden seems to claim our particular notice. The subject has long engrossed attention by polemics and the religious world. Scientific men have explored almost all Asia to find some vestiges of a position which might be tortured into some resemblance of this far-famed "Eden," but all in vain, and they have returned as ignorant of the subject of their enterprise as the Christian world has ever been of the basis of their own creeds and forms of worship, or of the Deity which they adore. But the "garden;" a river with four heads watered this garden, and a name for each of its four heads—the Pison, the Gihon, the Hiddekel, and the Euphrates. Josephus tells us, and the Jews and Christians think him orthodox, that the Pison is the Ganges; the Gihon is the Nile; and the Hiddekel is the Tigris; and the Euphrates is well known; but our geography of this planet locates the heads of those rivers too far apart for their conceptions of the magnitude of this "garden eastward in Eden." Being thus disappointed in research for any earthly location at all answering to this "garden," we are thrown back on other resources, and now we will try to analyze the language which has conveyed to us the terms "garden eastward in Eden." We find, if we trace this to the Hebrew, it is, "Can be Eden me kay dem," rendered in the Septuagint

Greek, "Paradeisos," which we resolve analytically into its compounds, "Paridus," among the stars, and which we, by a little clipping without translation, call "Paradise."

We will now pursue the clue thus put in our possession by analytical process, and follow where it may lead us. Being admonished, then, that it is among the stars of heaven, the "aster ouraniós," that we must seek, we will return to astronomy. The Zodiac is a broad circle of sixteen degrees in width, reaching quite round the celestial concave. This circle, like all others, is composed of 360 degrees; it was divided into twelve arcs, of thirty degrees each, each arc requiring one month for the sun to pass over it. Now, if you will take a celestial globe, and bring the crest of Cancer to the upper meridian, you will find the horizon at the two equinoxes in Cancer and Libra respectively, thus showing, by including Aries and Libra, an arc of 210 degrees, or seven-twelfths of a circle; with Aries and Libra, the equinoxes, as two pillars on which rest the great "ROYAL ARCH" of heaven, and constituting the dominion of summer—the reign of flowers and fruits. At the covenant, or coming together of the vernal equinox in Aries, men are admonished to cultivate the earth—it is therefore the covenant of works; and at the autumnal equinox, the grains and fruits of the summer months being perpetual, men receive the reward of their toil; this, then, is the covenant of grace. So here we have the true and real "garden of Eden." Now for the proof. Commencing with Aries we count to the sixth arc, or month; we there find the figure of a very beautiful woman, which we call "Virgo," a "virgin in the sixth month," Luke i. 26; in the Adamic projection of the sphere called "Cavah," pronounced Ka-a-rah, mother of life; in the Chaldaic projection, "Eve;" in the Egyptian, "Isis;" in the Greek, "Ceres;" in Latin, "Maria;" all of these signifying "mother of life." A little to the north of this virgin, this lovely Eve of Paradise, in conjugal proximity, we find the constellation Bootes, the "Joeseppe" of the Greek Zodiac, whence our word Joseph, who is again the husband of this lovely virgin; in "Phœnician," according to Sanchoniathon, "Ad-ham," whence our word Adam. So here in Paradise we have found Adam and Eve in actual existence.

We will now seek further proofs of our position. Immediately to the south, and lying along the Zodiac, we find the constellation of the Serpent, extending from Cancer to Libra, the length of four constellations; four, being the third part of twelve, thus, "His tail drew after him a third part of the stars of heaven."—Rev. xii. 4.

So we have found in this "garden eastward in Eden" the man Ad-ham, the woman Eve, and the great serpent. Now the woman stands, as you see, in this Paradise with the star "Spira Virgine," or "Corn of the Virgin," in the bunch of corn in her left hand, and her right hand extending toward Ad-ham, or Bootes, holding out to him a bunch of fruits, as if enticing him to partake, and he did partake, as you shall see:

"He scrupled not to eat against his better knowledge,
Not deceived, but fondly overcome
By female charm."

Now the serpent is said to seduce the woman. "Seduce," from the Latin "seducere," to lead on, to go before, simply a pioneer, and from this act no moral obliquity can attach to his character.

Having so long kept the globe in the position which we first gave it to illustrate, we will cause it to revolve toward the west. Now you see the serpent pioneer leading the woman down out of the garden, while her enamored spouse, as if enticed by the fruit which she holds out to him, follows close, and when, in this descent, the bright star Arcturus, in the left knee of Ad-ham, or Bootes, comes to the western horizon, you will then see rising in the east of the garden the constellation Perseus, clad in armor, with a helmet on his head, wings on his feet, and a breastplate in its proper place; in his right hand he holds up a sword, in form like a Persian scimeter, colored red, to designate the red stars embraced within its outline; while he has in his left hand the writhing serpent whom he, by his rising, is supposed to conquer or put under. You have now the cherubim with the flaming sword, which turns every way to keep the way of the tree of life.

So here we have an astronomical solution of the foundation on which was predicated the garden of Eden, with the expulsion of man, and

"The fruit of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste
Brought death into our world, with loss of Eden,
'Till one greater Man restore us, and regain
The blissful seat."

NOTE.—I am giving lectures on these subjects every Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, at No. 267 Broad-st., in this city, where those who wish can hear for themselves, and by the help of diagrams I explain all the most difficult passages recorded in the Bible. Admittance, twelve and a half cents. We are investigating the spiritual phenomena, and hold circles at the same place with some considerable success.

Fraternally yours,

N. C. RHODES,
Prof. Biblical Astron., Newark, N. J.

If you know something that will make a brother's heart glad, run quick and tell it; and if it is something that will only cause a sigh, bottle it up, bottle it up.

LETTER FROM COLUMBUS, PA.

January 22, 1854.

MESSRS. PARTRIDGE AND BRITTAN:

After leaving Randolph, N. Y., I lectured two evenings at Cattaraugus to a good share of the citizens assembled in their large school-house, for they have no church, and are not likely to have, unless Spiritualists build it, for sectarianism is feeble there, and has a poor chance to increase, as it has everywhere where Spiritualism gets a start.

From Cattaraugus I came to Dunkirk, and spent a week in that village and Fredonia and Laoni, and lectured to good audiences in each place. When I lectured last fall in Dunkirk I could find only two or three Spiritualists, and now it is popular there, and is being carried forward with much impetus; and in Fredonia, also a conservative place, it has begun its work, and seems likely to carry the intelligent part of the community very soon over to its teachings, as it already has in Laoni, which is considered one of the converted places.

After closing my lectures in these places, by the earnest request of Judge Judson, of this place, I came along the railroad to Westfield, and then took the stage on a plank road to this place, thirty miles, over a hilly but not unpleasant country, and soon found myself in this scattered village, amid the remnants of a once heavy pine forest. The village has two churches, a Methodist and Universalist; the latter our friends used for my lectures and for spiritual meetings generally; and the other will soon be used by them, if at all, for sectarianism is fast fading from this community. I found a good supply of spiritual books scattered through the families, and well read and understood—a very intelligent and moral community of industrious farmers and villagers. This was one of the early places of spiritual light, although mine are the first public lectures they have had, except those from or through their own mediums, with which they have not failed to be supplied. For a distance of several miles around the village the people are interested in the Harmonical Philosophy, and have mediums and circles, and succeed well in both the phenomena and philosophy. I have seldom found a place where our friends have made as steady and uniform progress as here, carrying all opposition before them. There have been one or two lectures here to explode the humbug, and have succeeded in betraying to an intelligent community their own ignorance, and gone off ashamed even to look back to see the effect. I hope our traveling friends who carry a lantern with a light in it will not forget to take the route as above described, when convenient, and pay a visit to this station, where they will find kind, intelligent, and firm friends, glad to receive them and see their light shine from the lamps with oil in them, for they have seen enough of the kind that have light written on the outside, with darkness and no oil within. The friends here, and elsewhere where I have been, are circulating your Memorial to Congress, and it is making much talk; those who fear and dread the spread of Spiritualism look at it with a sigh or a frown, for experience has already taught them that every effort to investigate, or even to agitate, the subject, results in advancing our philosophy of the cause. To-morrow I shall good-bye the friends here and return to my railroad route, not sorry for my short visit to this quiet home of some two brethren and sisters in the cause of human progress. Warren, the court-town of this county, has had a jog on Spiritualism by that Mr. Morran of whom I wrote you from Randolph. He has been trying there, as elsewhere, to sell some lectures (verbal) against it; but as they do not sell very well in this region, he will have to try some other tunes now, or turn out the other side. Both friends and foes who pay their shillings to hear him expose the humbug, consider, so far as I can hear from them, their money thrown away and the time as "spilt milk." I think if he would embody his exposition in a book, it might vie with Mattison's in the market, or there might be one sold to every 100 or 1,000 of some of the spiritual works, and even those few might aid the cause by opening the eyes of the readers to the folly of expositions from the ignorant. The public taste will ever find caterers to sell whisky, tobacco, or ridicule, while the demand lasts, and when that ceases, these peddlers will turn to other employment.

WARREN CHASE.

LETTER FROM WESTFIELD, N. Y.

January 24, 1854.

What shall we do to be saved from the follies, vices, and sins of modern civilization? is a question often asked me in my travels by Spiritualists. What good does Spiritualism do? is often asked by the opposers; and to both we reply, If our righteousness does not transcend the righteousness of the modern Scribes and Pharisees we shall not enjoy the kingdom of heaven, harmony, or happiness. Perhaps a few words of advice on practical reforms from one who feels the importance, if he does not know the worth, of the Harmonical Philosophy, may be received by some of the numerous readers of the TELEGRAPH to profit.

Brother—Sister—If you are in the habit of using strong or alcoholic drinks, leave it off, for it contaminates your system and produces an unnatural condition, and consequently an unhappy one, and ever causes you a degree of suffering which

no momentary excitement or drowning of consciousness can repay, or prepay. Spiritualism has already induced many to do this, and I trust it will all who need this reform.

If you are in the habit of using tobacco, in any of the forms which commerce has fitted it up to sell, leave it off, for it pollutes the body and makes it an unfit temple for a pure spirit to dwell in; besides its filthy and polluting influence and poisonous effects on your body, it causes you to have the horrors or blues, and produces many of the mental troubles that you attribute to other causes, destroying the natural and harmonious action of mind and body; makes you unhappy; and if you are a Spiritualist, or will follow the advice of Spirits or Spiritualists, you will abandon the habit that makes you unhappy, and of which the expense is one of the least evils, and yet very important. Save the expense for the poor, and save the suffering to yourself, and do as hundreds of our brethren and sisters have already done—rejoice in the escape from a bondage to this Satan, cast it out, assert your manhood, and cease to be a slave longer to what you know to be a pernicious habit.

If you hold slaves—white or black—in a cotton field or cotton mill—in a cellar-kitchen or farm-house—on whose humanity and happiness you trample, free them from all bonds that hold them through fear, and bind them by love and attraction to your home and service; make them know and feel their individuality, and make them happy, and they will love and serve you and themselves at the same time, and you will be elevated and made more happy and harmonious thereby. You can turn them out of bondage without turning them out of doors. Spiritualism or humanity does not require that you should turn the poor, ignorant, and menial weak beings who have long been trampled upon by false institutions of society, adrift to seek freedom and a home in the cold regions and cold charities of this country, but that you should turn them from hating to loving you. Let hatred and fear be expelled and love take their place, and the black and white slavery of our South and North will both soon disappear, and the ignorant and degraded will grow in mind, and all will be more happy.

If you are licentious, abandon at once this soul-polluting practice so common and so horrible in civilization. You deprive yourself of one of the highest and holiest of Nature's enjoyments by perverting and subverting her law, and you never can know and realize true and pure happiness in the conjugal life, for which your nature fits you, until you rise above and are freed from the effects of a vice that sinks this part of your nature to the level of the brutes. This is the besetting sin of civilization, and our present laws and marriage institutions, although prompted and sustained by the purest of motives, tend rather to increase than diminish it. There is a vast amount of licentiousness in the hands of and confined to those who are legally married; and this brings its penalty, and needs to be abandoned as much as that which is scortatory, although the law and public opinion tolerates and often fosters and enforces it. This leads me into too wide a field, and I must leave it for this time by earnestly requesting all Spiritualists to lead pure lives, never violating Nature's laws, or the strictest morals, nor the holiest and purest feelings of our nature in any fellow-being. Never cause suffering or regret in yourself or another being, and you may be harmonious and happy in this part of your nature.

If you are an eater of swine's flesh, abandon it as an article of food, in all its forms, as fast and soon as you can conveniently, for it is constantly engendering in your system scrofula and other cutaneous diseases, and bringing your physical texture more or less in correspondence with it, as the particle assimilates to your body. You can learn this and more by ascertaining the true quality of this food and its correspondence. It is somewhat stimulating food, but entirely unfit for refined systems, especially of children. It is also one of the most expensive, having but thirty-two per cent. of nutrition with all its contaminating properties, and is made from maize or other grain at a loss of several hundred per cent. of human food.

If you use tea or coffee, recollect as you are purchasing and using them, that habit, to which you are the slave, is all the argument you have to sustain you in the expense and trouble, for they neither add to your health nor happiness, and even if they do not contaminate your system as the other articles mentioned above do, they are a burden and a tax that you can easily avoid. Be relieved and made happier and more in harmony with nature and her laws by abandoning their use.

There are many other reforms for the physical life for us to adopt, but my article is long enough. Many Spiritualists are reforming in these and other respects, and thus fitting for a truer, a holier, and a happier life. Things in the outward phase of society will ere long follow these individual refinings, and in addition to these, the Spirit-teachings and Harmonical Philosophy is fast eradicating from the minds the theological calomel that has been lodged there in allopathic or homeopathic doses from the pulpit and press for years past, and this double process of reform and refinement—physical and mental—is already preparing thousands for the true harmonial brotherhood of the race.

WARREN CHASE.

P. S. A few copies of the TELEGRAPH, and a few spir-

itual books, and a few ardent friends in this village (Westfield) are trying to enlighten the people here on the great subject of the age. They found me passing here on my return from Columbus, Pa., to Buffalo and intercepted me, and hold me over to-day to lecture this evening, and regret that my engagements call me on to-morrow. W. C.

"STAR ISLANDS."

BY T. L. HARRIS.

[Poem of Three Unknown Star Islands; being an extract from "An Epic of the Sun."]

The following Poem originated, in the external, under these circumstances: Br. H., in company with Mr. S. E. Brownell, called at the residence of a friend in this vicinity shortly before his departure for New Orleans, and while seated in the family circle, in conversation, was observed to become incapable of natural speech or vision. In a few minutes he became entranced, and while in this condition dictated the entire Poem, with as much rapidity as was compatible with the pen of the scribe. The title was also given, at its conclusion, in the same manner. It is needless, perhaps, to add that it is published as delivered, our copy being a verbatim transcript from the MS of Mr. Brownell, who acted as amanuensis on the occasion:

Slowly ascended in the East

A Planet vast upon my view;

All outward thought and motion ceased,

I rose. My spirit flew;

As flies a soul attracted home.

Strange lights, like lamps, around me shone—

Those lamps were Spirits moving on.

Through a dense grove of firs I passed;

A solemn voice, mysterious, was heard

And black as night beneath my way;

Above, the clouds, without a ray

Within them, whirled as if they were

Dense vapors from a sepulcher;

The air was thick; it seemed to be

Exhaled from out the Land of Death

The charm, the joy, the ecstasy,

The glow, the smile, the breath,

The beating heart, the kindling brain

Departed, and I felt the chain,

The evil, the terror, the despair

That souls in slavery's darkness wear.

My spirit gradual rose above

This gloomy entrance. Suddenly

A new-born splendor broke on me.

A voice said, "Oh, thou Love,

Thou Child of Melody and Grace,

Come, rise, traverse yon brightening space

Eastward direct thy flight afar,

Thou satellite of Christ! There are

Three worlds unknown to mortal men;

Each, like a Spirit fair and young,

Glens the heavenly hosts among.

Take thou this Spirit-diadem,

And place it on thine angelic brow;

It will thy inner mind endow

With wisdom kindred unto theirs.

"Each Orb a different glory wears;

The first is like the human brain,

Circled with atmospheres like snow.

The second, wrapt in crimson flame,

Throbs with a living glow,

As if it were a human heart,

Love's emblem and its counterpart.

The third's a globe of whitest pearl,

Like the white bosom of a girl—

The new-born Eve of Paradise.

These Planets are like melodies;

In structure three, in essence one,

Farthest in orbit from the sun,

Yet nearest like of all the stars

To him. They are like burning cars

Or chariots drawn by flaming steeds,

Through the far-distant, circling meads

Of solar space. They are so bright,

Their fire consumes the dust of night,

And changes it to Spirit-flame.

"In ancient times a Spirit came

From one of these, and smote the flood

Of Egypt, and it turned to blood;

And he shall come again and smite

Siberian snows with wand of might,

And scatter flowers where death prevails,

O'er dreary Iceland's arctic vales,

And all those wintry wastes shall bloom

Fair as the Tropics Isles, and cast

Rose-clouds of music and perfume

Upon the southern blast."

SHADOW AND SUBSTANCE.—As the shadow follows the body in the splendor of the fairest sunlight, so will the wrong done to another pursue the soul in the hours of prosperity. It therefore follows, that if we would be just to ourselves we must be just to others.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH.

S. B. BRITTAN, EDITOR.

"Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind."

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Persons who send communications intended for the press should, if they desire to preserve them, invariably retain a copy, so as to preclude the necessity for our returning them if they are not published. Among the notes of rejected papers they are especially liable to be lost, and we can not be responsible for the safe keeping of communications which, in our judgment, are of no value.

Our regular editorial leader is crowded out that we may give place to the favors of our correspondents and to other matters of interest.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS.

An esteemed female correspondent sends us the subjoined lines, suggested by reading an article entitled "Lights and Shadows," written some time since by our humble self. The prose poem, a portion of which our friend has extracted, elicited her attention during a season of great affliction. She had been suffering for many weeks from a painful illness—was still a pale and almost powerless invalid—and her smitten heart instinctively responded. At her request she was raised and supported, while, with a trembling hand, and a spirit full of light, which the deepest shadows of a sick room could not darken nor conceal, she embodied our thoughts in the following lines. The versification is sweet and beautiful.—Ed.

"The spirit is sometimes veiled in shadows, and there are times when the heart is sad and the soul is dark; seasons when the light that shines in the inner sanctuary burns but dimly. We almost fancy that weeping angels are our ministering Spirits, and a strange influence is around us, like an atmosphere of sighs. Then, to us, the earth and all but heaven is changed. But the hour of gloom, when the anguished spirit feels that its pinions are heavy with earthly vapors, is consecrated to a holy use. The light of earth is withdrawn, that the soul may seek companionship with the invisible. Long had ignorance sought the kingdom of light and the home of the angels far away; but Heaven's great Messenger of peace on earth revealed the kingdom that is within. Sit thou by the gateway of that heaven, and bright beings shall come and go, and be thy companions. When no wind of passion moves the mental deep, and the soul is calm as an untroubled sea, the stars are distinctly mirrored in its still depths. O let the current of thy inner life be smooth and peaceful, and the angels shall see themselves in thee."—SHEKINAH, vol. i., p. 157.

ECHOES.

At this still hour, oh! my Father,
Shadows gather o'er my soul,
Vailing all that's bright and cheering,
Shadows I can ne'er control!

And this heart is sad, and darkened
Is the inner shrine, where burned
Ere a light, which made the tangled
Pathway easily discerned.

Why is this, my Father!—tell me!
Are these weeping angels near?
A strange influence is round me,
Nought but sighs fall on mine ear.

Speak not to me of yore,
And foreboding tones are filling
The wide waste that lies before!

Wherefore? Ay, I catch the answer—
"Earthly light is but withdrawn;
Seek not for the heavenly kingdom
Far away 'mid fog and storm!"

"Heaven's great Messenger proclaimeth,
Not without thee, but within;
Lies the blest pool of Silem;
Wash! and Spirit-light thou'lt win."

"Sit thou by that gateway weekly;
Beings bright shall come and go—
Thy companions—making easy
All thy weight of care and woe!"

"When no wind of passion moves thee,
And thy soul is calm and still,
Mirror'd stars shall sing together,
"Strive to do thy Father's will!"

"Let the current, smooth and peaceful,
Of thy inner life flow on;
Angel voices then shall whisper,
"Earth is changed, but heaven is won!"

out of my power to find language to express the gratitude I feel toward Mrs. Mettler, as well as toward those kind friends who came to see me, advising me to see Mrs. M. It may be truly said, "She is a remarkable woman!" and may the light of Heaven flow down upon my persecutors, until the scales of superstition shall fall from their eyes. If by these few lines I may induce some poor sufferer to apply to Mrs. Mettler and obtain relief, then I have responded to the true emotions of my own soul.

Bristol, Ct., Jan. 18, 1854.

MRS. DOTIA SPOORE.

SLANDERS REFUTED.

The *Milwaukee Sentinel*, on the strength of a correspondent's assertions, having stated that certain persons in Milwaukee had been made insane by Spiritualism, or rendered otherwise pitiable, ridiculous, or exceptionable to an orderly community, an esteemed citizen, Mr. J. D. Spalding, whose wife was one of the persons included in the *Sentinel's* statement, has addressed an earnest letter of refutation to that paper. We quote such portions of the letter as will interest our readers. After defending the intelligence, and orderly and reputable character of the Milwaukee Spiritualists, and their "circle meetings," Mr. Spalding says:

"In regard to our respected fellow citizen, Mr. Pratt and his son. The son has never attended but one circle in this city, and that was at the request of both his father and mother for his special benefit. According to the mother's statement, he had then been deranged about ten days, in consequence of an injury of the head long before, which has produced severe headache and other disturbances, at various times since. I saw him at the commencement of the circle. He appeared deranged. There were four mediums present, neither of them knew any thing of his condition till that time. But they immediately perceived his condition, were attracted to him, and influenced to apply water and manipulations to his head till he became perfectly calm and went into a quiet sleep.

"In about half an hour he awoke perfectly rational, and if he could have remained under a treatment as well adapted to soothe a disturbed brain, he would have continued rational.

"So much for circles making him deranged!"

"As to the father, he has attended but very few circles. I have seen him frequently, and conversed with him freely, up to this time, and consider him vastly more sane than many who are crying about his insanity. He is, undoubtedly, a medium, and that is all. But medical jurisprudence, I believe, has not yet decided that all mediums are insane. When it does, and when all such are to be imprisoned, at least a hundred and fifty of our respectable citizens, male and female, will be transferred from their families and business to the jail. And more—many a merchant, throughout the whole country, will be taken from behind his counter, many a lawyer from the bar, many a judge from the bench, and many a clergyman from the desk, and transferred to a cell."

REV. MR. PEASE AND HOT CORN.

The Rev. Mr. Pease having been variously charged with being concerned in the sale and profits of Solon Robinson's "Hot Corn" volume, and the charges being likely, unanswered, to damage the interests of the "Five Points House of Industry," over which he presides, Mr. P. has addressed the following letter to the public journals:

MEEKS, EDITORS:

Much advice, and some little denunciation, have been bestowed on me gratuitously, in relation to the book entitled "Hot Corn." By some I am called upon to disavow it, and by others to stand by it; and one religious institution, while washing its hands of the publication, with some simplicity invites editors "to associate him (the author) as much as they please with the Rev. L. M. Pease." I regret to be unable to gratify the wishes of any of these kind friends; but as there appear to be two respectable parties in the community, on the merits of "Hot Corn," and as I have never been concerned either in the authorship, the responsibility, or the profits of that work (except involuntarily), I must decline to decide between those parties. I need not say that I have more serious work on hand than the reading of tales, and I know nothing of the inside of Mr. Robinson's book, except that it contains some incidents related to him by me; and even this knowledge is scarcely personal, as I have never found time to read those incidents in any form, since they fell from my lips. The book, however, was recommended by persons of character who had read it, as well as by the personal merits of the author, and no motive existed for declining the generous donation of the entire profit on such copies as might be called for by our visitors. But since it has attracted the attention and censure of another class of judgments, the Board of Directors have taken it under their notice, at my request, and if the sale at this Institution is deemed by them either improper or inexpedient, it will of course cease.

Mr. Robinson himself has been favorably known to us as an ardent and philanthropic volunteer, who has written and labored for us, and spoken at our concerts, with great success, at his own suggestion, at his own expense, and on his own responsibility, as all other persons are at liberty to do. We can only wish there were more people so disposed; and we freely invite all who would "seek to identify themselves" with us in this way, to do us all the good they can; assuring them that although the House of Industry will be distinctively a Christian institution, while the subscriber has any connection with it, it will be useless for any particular kind of Christians or men, to attempt to impress it with their peculiar views of theology, politics, or what not, or to proscribe others from cooperating in a work common to all who have human form and feelings.

L. M. PEASE.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1854.

LECTURES ON SPIRITUALISM.—The Editor of this paper proposes to lecture in the city of Troy, on Wednesday of next week (22d instant), on the relations of the Men and the Works of Genius to the Spiritual World. He may deliver lectures in several other places in the course of the present and succeeding months.

Mr. Harris' great poem is now printed, and the sheets are in the hands of the binder. It has been unexpectedly delayed, but will be ready next week. It will rank among the most beautiful books which have emanated from the New York press during the past year. Our agents, and the friends of Mr. H., may send in their orders as soon as they please, and we shall be ready to supply them.

FOUND.—The Editor of the *Spiritual Telegraph* found, one day last week, on the floor of this office, a small sum of money, which he has found no owner for about these premises. We shall be glad to restore it to the true owner if he can be found.

We received, some days since, \$1 from Jesse G. Websters, Hulmeville, Pa., for the Blind Man, which we have appropriated as directed by the benevolent donor. Also, since our last issue, \$2 50 from a benevolent lady of this city, whose name we are not permitted to mention. Likewise, \$1 from A. E. Noble, Port Huron, St. Clair County, Michigan.

We are requested to state, as the reason for the withholding of Mr. Fernald's name from the "Life and Compendium of the Writings of Swedenborg," that there were other hands beside his employed on the work.

THE SACRED CIRCLE.—We are beginning to receive subscriptions for the new Magazine, and hope to issue the first number some time in March. Messrs. Edmonds and Dexter will probably return from the West before the close of this month.

Warren Chase is now lecturing in Ohio on spiritual subjects, and may be addressed, until the first of March, at Cleveland, care of Dr. Underhill.

We will return those slips if they can be found among the masses of unpublished matter.

DIGEST OF CORRESPONDENCE.

We have received a long communication, purporting to be dictated by the spirit of Daniel Webster, through the mediumship of J. F., the salient point of which, stripped of its redundant verbiage, is, that for the purpose of supplying the demand on earth for a new and true Church, a Missionary Association has been organized in the ultra-mundane spheres, the members of which will occasionally visit their famishing brethren in the "rudimental state," and impart to them the unerring teachings of "nature's laws." So the inhabitants of the earth are advised to get rid of their prejudices, acknowledge the law of progression, and keep a sharp look out for what's coming. We have no disposition either to deny or to affirm that the spirit of Daniel Webster had any connection with the production of this communication; but we deem it proper here to make this general suggestion, for the benefit of all mediums, and the readers of the lucubrations, often crude and pointless, which are being written by their hands: If any one will try the experiment of taking a magnetically susceptible person, or medium, and asking the latter to write as he wills him to write, he will find that by a strong exertion of the will he can cause him to write a page, or any other amount of matter, the thoughts of which were in general foreign to the medium's mind; and on examining what is written, the operator may recognize the general drift, or, at least, many of the features, of his own thoughts intended to be impressed. They will, however, lack the force, brilliancy, and pointedness which they had in his own brain, and the forms of expression and general style will be much characterized by the qualities of the medium's mind. Now the process by which Spirits impress mediums to write is undoubtedly precisely the same with that which we have here supposed, and if there is in one case a blending of the qualities of the impressing and impressed minds, so there is in the other. If this suggestion is borne in mind, Spirits who communicate with the world will be relieved from the otherwise apparently just charge of having intellectually degenerated after leaving the mortal form, so as to be incapable of the vigor and accuracy of thought which they possessed while in the earthly life. In the light of this suggestion mediums may be advised to study well their impressions before committing them to the world in writing, and then to give them only as the thoughts which they were capable of receiving from the mentally stimulating magnetism of the Spirit whose will acted upon them at the time. Thus the responsibility of a vast amount of inane trash, claiming a spiritual origin, will rest upon those to whom it justly belongs, and the intellectual character of the spiritual world will be saved from unmerited disgrace.

Mr. JOHN B. WOLFF, of Moundsville, Marshall Co., Va., who has been further prosecuting his investigations of the phenomena occurring at the house of Mr. J. Koons, of Dover, Athens Co., Ohio, writes that there is certainly no mistake as to the spiritual verity of those demonstrations, the clamorous assertions of the enemies of the "unfolding" to the contrary notwithstanding. Of this he says he has had the most incontestable evidence of seeing, hearing, and feeling. "I have lately," says he, "had frequent interviews with the Spirits—conversed with them as a man would with his friend: At the last sitting I was taken by the hand, lifted from the chair, the hand elevated to the utmost, and the tambourine suspended on my thumb, indicating that I should beat it. But this I could not do myself, and they did it for me, using my hand." In another part of his letter, Mr. W. speaks of a man in Athens County, who has been controlled by Spirits for the last eighteen years, and who, during eighteen months previous to the commencement of the present general demonstrations, was compelled to live in the most perfect solitude. Our correspondent thinks that some wonderful things may be expected from this medium, when the time for his public debut into the world shall have arrived.

Mr. BENJAMIN EVANS, of Bellevue, writes that, despite of the strong opposition to Spiritualism in his place, a number of mediums have been developed for different modes of communication, the discourses given through whom are of such a character that the opposition can not gainsay. Our correspondent himself was for some time a disbeliever in the spirituality of the phenomena of the day, but was finally convinced through the instrumentality of Rev. A. W. Rogers, who, as a spiritual clairvoyant, gave so many accurate descriptions of the diseases of different persons, that he could not doubt the interposition of a super-sensuous intelligence in his case. In consequence of the crowded state of our columns, our correspondent will please excuse our not printing his communication entire.

A lady (C. H. S.), writing from Van Ettenville, Chemung Co., N. Y., expresses regret at having seen, in reading *THE TELEGRAPH*, "that in some of the 'manifestations' the Spirit of Antichrist discloses itself—a disposition to dethrone, or rather to take the throne instead of the lawful heir, the Prince Emmanuel." She however expresses a hope that this war of principles may be of short duration, and that justice, truth, and love will speedily triumph. We advise our sister to be not in the least alarmed. Ancient prophecy foretells a mighty war of principles to occur in the latter days, but this war is to close with a total discomfiture of the foes of truth and righteousness, and to be succeeded by the "new heaven and the new earth." Truth is of God and is omnipotent; error is factitious, and contains the seeds of its own destruction. Why, therefore, should we fear?

Mr. AMOS CRANDALL, of Veteran, writes that before any thing was heard of the "Rochester Knockings," his mind was mysteriously impressed with the strongest conviction that the world was on the eve of some most remarkable event. Mr. C. is probably not aware that thousands of persons had similar impressions which they could not fully account for, and which they kept, for the most part, to themselves, but which they now find are beginning to be verified in the existing phenomena. These impressions were doubtless caused by the voice of true prophecy speaking from the spiritual world to their interior natures.

MARRIED.

ELLINWOOD—THOMPSON.—At McGrawville, Cortland Co., N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 11, by the Rev. Mr. Tillingham, Mr. T. J. ELLINWOOD, of this city, and Miss SARAH M. THOMPSON, of McGrawville.

The above is friend Ellinwood's last report of a spiritual conference; it is very brief, but the proceedings are highly interesting and important. May the future experience of our photographic friend and his fair assistant furnish a significant report, wherein the errors and sorrows of the world shall have but a small place, but in which all noble virtues and every refined pleasure shall be "written out in full," that human nature may be dignified and adorned, and the life on earth made eloquent and beautiful.—Ed.

FACTS AND REMARKS.

CONFERENCE OF FEB. 9.—A crowded audience assembled at this office, No. 300 Broadway, on Thursday evening of last week, for the purpose of conferring, as usual, upon the facts and philosophy of Spiritualism. Mr. F. G. TAYLOR broke the silence by the relation of some singular movements of physical bodies, by Spirits, which he had witnessed since last we met in these rooms. He was followed by Rev. Wm. West, of Philadelphia, who related, at some considerable length, the facts by which, within the past year, his determined skepticism was overthrown, and he was made a rejoicing Spiritualist. Dr. YOUNG, in responding to suggestions made by Mr. West, gave it as his opinion that the earthly forms and clothing in which clairvoyant mediums sometimes see spirits, are more appearances psychologically impressed upon the mind of the medium for purposes of recognition, and went on to argue that there were moral as well as intellectual grades in the characters of Spirits as well as of men. Wm. FRANKLIN related facts showing that for a time after the spirit left the body it even retained the impress of the diseases of the body, and mentioned instances in which diseases were sympathetically and unwittingly imparted by Spirits to persons in the body with whom they were connected, and which were suddenly cured by a separation from the Spirit. Mr. ——— ROGERS, of Massachusetts, related facts illustrating Spirit memories, and the capacity of Spirits, in certain cases, to write without the use of mortal hands. Mrs. FARNCH, of Pittsburgh, Pa., related some most astounding facts which have recently occurred in her experience. If we can obtain her permission, they shall be given to our readers at large. Mr. DAVIS, of Fall River, then read some communications purporting to come from a very high source, which were given to a circle with which he met some time ago, when, at a late hour, the meeting closed.

THE SEERESS OF PREVOIST.—We have just had an interview with Dr. W., a German physician of this city, who informed us that Mrs. Hauffe, known as the "Seeress of Prevoist," was a cousin of his, and that he was well acquainted with her and her psychological experiences. He fully confirms the general facts in her history, as related by Dr. Kerner, concerning her daily intercourse with Spirits, and the remarkable physical as well as mental phenomena of which she was the medium, and states that by far the most interesting facts in her spiritual history were omitted by Dr. K., who was not permitted by the government to publish them. My informant, and other relations and connections of the "Seeress," had ample time to study these phenomena, as they were of daily occurrence for nearly seven years. The door of the room occupied by the Seeress would often be seen to open, as if for the admission of a person, and then close again; and sometimes a door on the opposite side of the apartment would immediately open and close in the same manner, as if the person entering had passed through that room into another; and yet the agent of these movements would be invisible to all but the Seeress, who would describe a Spirit as having just passed through the room. A person might be quietly reading in her room, when the book would be suddenly taken out of his hands, transported to another part of the room, and then would perhaps be returned to him again by the same invisible hand. Pictures hanging on the walls would in like manner be mysteriously moved, and tables, chairs, etc., would dance around the room, all by the action of an invisible agent, which the Seeress would describe as a Spirit. Many facts of this kind are recorded by Dr. Kerner in his admirable biography of this Spirit-medium; but among those which he was not permitted by government to publish were several instances in which, by information received from her Spirit-guides, the Seeress disclosed the most secret history of several persons, with all their crimes and corruptions. It may not be improper to say, in this connection, that Kerner's biography of the Seeress of Prevoist is for sale at this Office, and may be read with interest and profit by all who are engaged in the investigation of spiritual subjects. The Seeress died upward of twenty years ago, and consequently long before the recent and more general unfolding of Spiritualism had its origin.

A REMARKABLE INTERPOSITION.—Dr. George De Benneville, who immigrated to this country a little over a century ago, and settled at Germantown, Penn., was a physician and Anabaptist preacher, and, like many other persons of that persuasion, was subject to many interesting psychological and spiritual experiences. Some of these we may relate hereafter; but our purpose at present is to mention a remarkable interposition by which he was saved from suffering while on a mission of love to suffering humanity. The old gentleman was in the habit of frequently making a journey among the Indians, healing their diseases, and instructing them in the medicinal uses of such simple herbs as the forest everywhere produced. One time, while on his road through the forest, he was overtaken by night, and did not dare to go either forward or backward, lest he should lose his path. He had no means of lighting a fire, and the weather was cold enough to be quite uncomfortable. He, however, laid him down at the foot of a large tree, and, with an implicit trust in Divine Providence to protect him from the inclement elements and the fury of wild beasts, he soon fell into a profound slumber. At daybreak he awoke, felt a genial warmth covering spread over him, and on opening his eyes saw a huge black bear so reclining over and against him as to impart the warmth of its own body, without pressing much weight upon him! The bear looked him in the face, arose, and quietly walked off, and the good man went on his way rejoicing. My informant, the Rev. A. C. Thomas, received this account from the descendants of Dr. De Benneville, with whom he is personally intimate.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS AMONG THE INDIANS.—All primitive nations, during their simplicity, and while uncorrupted by the sensualisms of artificial life, have believed in, and professed to enjoy, intercourse with supra-mundane intelligences. We find in our note-book an example of this fact as occurring among the Indians at the Sault of St. Mary, in the year 1764, as related by a Mr. Henry, who, we believe, was an eye-witness of the facts. The Indians of the tribe assembled and erected a strongly-built wigwam, and placed the priest's tent in the middle of it. A considerable quantity of tobacco was then brought, and as the priest offered it up in sacrifice to the tutelar Spirits or divinities of the tribe, confused preternatural voices were heard, and the whole wigwam commenced shaking. The priest then claimed to receive revelations from the Spirits respecting their English enemies. Many passages might be quoted from Cotton Mather and other writers concerning the customs and beliefs of the North American Indians, to prove that they had, as they claimed to have, intercourse with Spirits.

SKETCHES DRUMMED OUT.—S. W., of Plymouth, N. H., recently writing to this office, states the following case: "Mr. B., of this place, seventy or eighty years of age, and who has been through a life most confirmed skeptic, was visited by his son from the West, who was a medium. Mr. B. attended a circle, when a Spirit, claiming to be that of his grandfather, who had been dead some sixty or seventy years, and who was a drummer in the revolutionary army, announced his presence by raps. Mr. B., with much sang froid, requested the Spirit to identify himself by playing a certain tune, which he named, with which the grandfather had often amused him when a small lad, and which he had never heard played by any other person. In a short time a few raps were heard, as a preliminary, upon the table, and then the Spirit rapped out the tune in most beautiful style, and so loud as to be heard all over the house, to the great astonishment of many."

SPIRIT SIGNALS.—Among the facts of Spirit-intercourse stated by Rev. Wm. West, of Philadelphia, at a recent conference at this office, was that a medium became possessed by a Spirit in his presence, and began to perform all the motions of fencing with a sword, and finally fell, as if pierced, and apparently died. Pulsation and breathing were suspended, and he presented all the appearances of a corpse, but soon he arose and resumed his natural state as if nothing had happened. The Spirit then communicated its name, which was that of one of Mr. West's ancestors, who fought and fell in the Irish rebellion of some sixty years ago. Mr. West then asked him what there was peculiar to the regiment to which he belonged? When the Spirit, through the medium, drew the figure of a skull and cross bones, and wrote over it the motto, "Death or glory." The speaker said that this figure, with its accompanying inscription, was actually painted upon the caps of the soldiers of the regiment to which the Spirit had belonged while in the body.

SINGULAR MOVEMENTS OF A PENCIL.—Mr. T. G. Taylor, of this city, stated that, a few evenings since, he was seated, with others, at a table, in the presence of a medium, when a pencil which lay on the table began to move in various ways, as though acted upon by an intelligent and invisible agent. The principal motions represented the revolutions of a magnetic needle when disturbed by the approach of a moving magnet. There was no jarring or other disturbance of the table at the time which could have caused the motion of the pencil, and the force which moved the latter distinctly purported to be of a spiritual origin. The occurrence of this phenomenon, in open view of the spectators, must have been eminently convincing of its preternatural origin.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE OF SPIRITUALISTS.

Reported Phonographically by T. J. Ellinwood.
The Conference met at Dodworth's Hall, 806 Broadway, on Tuesday evening, February 7, 1854.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN took the stand and called attention to the report contained in the *Spiritual Telegraph*, of last week, of the proceedings of a Convention of Spiritualists held in Auburn, N. Y., on the 16th ultimo. He said that though that Convention ostensibly assembled as a spiritual convention, the resolutions drafted for its consideration, and the speeches made during its sessions, so far as they appear from the printed report, seem to have been mainly intended to degrade the Bible to the level of any other book containing the records of an "unprogressed age," interperred with accounts of spiritual manifestations, and to supersede the theology taught in its pages by a system of philosophy which (as it seemed to him) in a great degree ignored the religious element in man. The report of the proceedings of that Convention was now sent forth upon the wings of the wind to the East, the West, the North, and the South, and away across the broad Atlantic, where it would be read as indicative of the general sentiments of Spiritualists; and for one he could not but be matter pass without, as a Spiritualist, expressing his humble dissent.

Mr. F. then went on to refer to spiritual publications, and to expressions elicited in his conversations with prominent Spiritualists, to show that as anti-biblical philosophy, and a negation of the existence of a personal God who knows and sympathizes with us, or has any direct control over the affairs of man, has come to be a prominent feature of that side of Spiritualism which is now held forth most conspicuously to the world. The validity of these speculative clothings of Spiritualism, therefore, seemed to him to form a legitimate subject for consideration in this place; and he would employ the present opportunity to disclose, so far as possible, his views respecting that record of spiritual manifestations found in the Bible, and the relation it bears to the unfoldings of the present time.

He would say, in the outset, that he had no objection to the free utterance of opinion by those who oppose the teachings of the Bible, and who deny the sympathizing presence and constant overruling providence of a divine personal Father. On the contrary, he was in favor of the freest friendly and decorous discussion on these points, knowing that truth, which is consistent, would not in the end suffer thereby. He would, moreover, cooperate most cordially with those who labor to destroy the merely external and conventional authority of the Bible. He did not believe the Bible simply because it is the Bible, or because it was written by men putting forth particular claims some thousands of years ago, or because it had been received by the Church for so many ages. On the contrary, the belief in the book on any of these grounds he regarded as a superstitious and delirious belief, which the sooner the world was rid of the better. But he believed in the truth of that book's own claims for itself, simply because by an interior view of its contents he received the conviction that they are true and divine; and a few points in the evidence of its divinity he would now proceed to exhibit.

The speaker then went on to mention, as an analogy, the various stages or degrees which were developed, in serial order, in the lower forms of nature, and contended that a corresponding serial order of progression was observed in the unfolding of the kingdom of mentality and the religious spirituality of the human race. As in the mineral kingdom, the vegetable kingdom, and the animal kingdom, severally considered, there was a series of successively developed and central types, or most important forms to which all other forms were subordinate, and as this series of types was indicative of the special divine designs and workings in the development of those kingdoms, so there were in the progress of the development of the kingdom of mentality, or the religious spirituality of the human race, a series of central and most important forms of spiritual revelation, to which all other mental and spiritual unfoldings were subordinate. This series of central spiritual revelations, therefore, showed the special workings and designs of God with reference to the human race, even as the series of central and most important forms in the mineral, the vegetable, or the animal kingdom shows the special workings and designs of God in that particular kingdom.

The speaker then went on to show, by several arguments, that the Bible presented this central and most important series of spiritual unfoldings, and that it was, therefore, a special divine revelation; but as he intended hereafter to publish to the world his views on this subject in a more systematic and appreciable form, he requested that no report of his remarks should be made beyond the foregoing brief abstract.

Mr. JONES, after a few introductory remarks, read several interesting communications purporting to be made by the Spirits of relatives, some of them through the mediumship of Miss Ellis, of Boston. He had written to this lady several times to visit at his house, that he might obtain communications, but she did not come at his request or reply to his application. Subsequently he was told by another medium that a Spirit would endeavor to impress Miss Ellis with the importance of seeing him. Soon after Miss E. came to New York, after she had visited Poughkeepsie, and said that she could not return to Boston, though she was anxious to do so, because she had been influenced to visit him by a Spirit that would not permit her to be at ease till she promised to see Mr. Jones.

Dr. R. T. HALLOCK said that remarks were sometimes made that we did not at these Conferences enter upon the consideration of many important topics connected with the welfare of mankind. Our friend, Mr. Fishback, would have us mount guard over the Jewish Scriptures and defend our characters from the accusation of being defamers of the Bible. The speaker thought that we ought to learn patience, and remember that there is a time for all things. The fact is, we meet but once a week, not as defenders of sects or parties in religion or politics. We may have views on such subjects, and there is a proper time for presenting them. But the great inquiry here should be, "Is Spiritualism what my friends claim it to be? Do Spirits communicate with mortals?" It may be very true that Mr. Fishback may be satisfied on this point; but, at the same time, there are others who have not arrived at that decision. Any thing having a bearing on this subject seems to be in order, and extraneous matters belong to other times and places. There is no fear that we are devoting too much time to the consideration of the particular subject that calls us together; as that leads to an examination of other truths related to the interests of humanity. Now let us take one of our friends' ideas, and apply it. He tells us that God could not have communicated to the mineral kingdom the same ideas, so to speak, as he could to the vegetable; or to the vegetable the same ideas as to the animal. There may be minds so constituted as to be receptive of a certain class of thoughts; and, according to the logic of his friend, the manifestations of the time are suited to the condition of men. Why can any man say that they are trivial—those things which are adapted to the minds of the present age? Reformers are produced by them, and that is a practical result. Here the speaker cited an instance.

Mrs. FRENCH, of Pittsburgh, here approached the platform, and, under the control of a Spirit, addressed the Conference. The spiritual and material worlds are intimately related. Evidence of this is given by day. Men will be profited by these manifestations. Adhere to his teachings. Investigate in the spirit of truth. The speaker added: "When I inhabited the earth-sphere I knew not what had become of the million who had passed from it, or what was to become of the millions upon it. A few short weeks before my departure the veil was drawn aside and spiritual vision was enlarged, and I was attracted by the spheres above, and was deeply and sensibly affected and impressed with the necessity of living in accordance with the teachings of those spheres. I pray God to spare my unprofitable life that I might make amends for the past. I have done many things to redeem the past. I am permitted to descend, and by the power of the Father, to be heard again. No longer am I bound by political or religious creeds and dogmas. They exist not in higher spheres. Expounders of the Word of God stand to give light, but are swayed by selfish desires and aims."

Here the speaker introduced a brilliant and forcible allegorical illustration of the condition of society in connection with the progress of thought. Each one should worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, and not be bound by creeds and dogmas. Bless God that you live in this nineteenth century; your spiritual vision will yet be opened, and you will be permitted to penetrate the mist that now clouds it. Could you realize the truth, well might you exclaim that the second coming is at hand, and Jesus has again descended to the earth-sphere; but not as we appeared before—not rejected by his own and despised by the multitude. God's love is powerful, and will draw man from his thralldom, and will set him on the pinnacle of freedom. Hark! Listen! An angel voice speaks. It tells you to worship at the true shrine. There is a power that purifies the inner man. You may take what I say as prophetic; the year sixty hath dawned, man's redemption from the power of despotism will have been accomplished, not only in America, but in foreign lands. All shall live free and worship as conscience dictates. There will be no dogma, no creed, no servitude.

Here the condition of men in bondage to their fellows was alluded to, and the worse slavery of man's thralldom to forms and ceremonies; and as

allusion was made, also, to the power of Spirits to influence speakers in legislative bodies unconsciously to themselves. In addition, some statements were made with respect to the condition and occupation of Spirits after leaving the body. The discourse was listened to with much attention, and was exceedingly eloquent in many parts.

[Mrs. French displayed a degree of power in her action and utterance which could scarcely have been equaled by any living woman, and which greatly astonished her hearers. It was understood that the Spirit who controlled Mrs. F. purported to be Daniel Webster, though this was not affirmed by the speaker.—Ed.]

Dr. J. Gray read the following communications from a mother and brother to a young girl, who had entered upon the downward path of life, and who has been reclaimed. He took pleasure in presenting them, as they had produced a result which answered the frequently propounded question, "What practical good is there in these manifestations?"

[The Spirit-messages read by Dr. Gray are omitted in this connection that they may be used with other facts relating to the history of the person referred to. The case is one of the deepest interest, and will be published as soon as we can obtain all necessary information from reliable sources.—Ed.]

Mr. Writte, a medium, of Troy, who was said by Mr. Brittan to be unable in his ordinary condition to write any consecutive paragraphs, delivered a very beautiful poem, in blank verse, on history and superstition, illustrating the subject by massive descriptions of nature, clothed in forcible and appropriate expressions. It was listened to with profound attention.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN ACTRESS.

We have seldom read a more entertaining volume than this record of Mrs. Mowatt's professional life. Though bearing the sub-title of "Or, Eight Years on the Stage," the autobiography is by no means confined to her life upon, and in connection with, the stage. It begins with her birth, and traces her eventful life up to the moment when she is penning (in obedience to a promise) the pages of her fascinating volume. There is no other class of writings to which the reading world is so attracted as to those which are personal. The biography charms us by its parallels and contrasts with the experiences of our own lives; the autobiography charms us still more, since we feel it to be one's confession of his or her own experiences and fortunes; and if our histories are to be told or written, who so versed in the subject, and so competent to discuss them, as ourselves? That is, supposing we have the capacity to speak for ourselves. No one, at all familiar with the public repute of Mrs. Mowatt, can doubt her capacity. One who has betrayed such skill and power in the creation and delineation of character, for that mimic stage on which the tragedies and comedies of human life are often so faithfully rendered, could lack nothing requisite to a vivid picture, when she had only to daguerreotype, from personal records and memory, her own history and self.

It is several years since Mrs. Mowatt surprised the American public by her authorship of two very successful dramas—"Fashion" and "Armand, or the Child of the People." Considerably prior to this, she had, under a *nom de plume*, published a volume of verse, and a defense thereof, titled "The Reviewers Reviewed." She had been known, also, in the channels of magazine literature, and had compiled various books of the "Complete Cook Book" order. But until the rise of her star as a dramatic writer she was unknown to the public. We have failed, in the perusal of her volume, to discover her age; but if the fine, glowing portrait with which the book opens be an indication, we should judge her to be now in the very bloom of life.

Mrs. Mowatt's maiden name was Ogden. Her father, the son of an Episcopal clergyman, was long an eminent merchant of this city, and was one of the capitalists of the famous Miranda Expedition, which failed in a revolutionary attempt designed to liberate South America. Mrs. Mowatt, however, was born at Bordeaux, in France, and to her early years being passed in that country has been doubtless owing something of the vivacity and sparkle of her after life, as traced in this volume. By the way, we must not omit that her mother was the daughter of Francis Lewis, and granddaughter of that Francis Lewis who signed the Declaration of Independence. She was yet a child when her residence was transferred to this city. Most naïvely does she describe those childish years—their pastimes and impressions; her school-days, and her being loved and won, at the age of fifteen, by Mr. Mowatt, a member of the bar, and a gentleman of fortune. At this early period she betrayed her dramatic tastes, in the production of private representations—miniature tragedy and comedy—for the amusement of the home circle. A few years of joyous, sunny, married life, in which the record of a visit to Europe sparkles, and reverses in her husband's fortune, called for some more earnest and exalted action on her part. She had only to see the necessity to give up her energies and act. She appeared (first at Boston) as a public reader of her favorite authors. She was successful, and in other cities repeated her triumphs. Magazine authorship followed, and at length came those dramatic productions which have given her a wide and honorable fame.

It is not possible, short of transcribing her volume, to convey more than a faint impression of the changing scenes Mrs. Mowatt describes up to this period of her life. Then came, to meet new reverses, her appearance and triumphs on the stage. It is a thrilling history, the chapters divided between the New World and the Old; for she was equally successful at home and abroad. Intermixed with all this experience flows a vein of genial criticism upon men, women, institutions, and professions, including a noble defense of the drama. Her conversion from the tenets of the family faith (Episcopal) to that of Swedenborg, and the trial of her heart by the illness and death of her husband in a foreign land—these must be read to be appreciated. Indeed, the whole volume merits to be read by all who have sympathy for the beautiful and heroic in woman's character and life. But there is one chapter in her biography that, we think, will be especially interesting to our readers. It is one which treats of her initiation into the mysteries of mesmerism, and of her indebtedness, on the score of health and life, to that subtle and mighty agent. We omit from the chapter so much as relates to her conversion, by means of mesmerism, to the faith of Swedenborg, her interview with Dr. Channing, etc. And we can not help the reflection, that if mesmerism was able to so exalt the mind and sympathies of Mrs. Mowatt, in a low much greater degree might a more enlarged spiritual experience exalt her. She has taken one great step on the road toward the highest perceptions of truth; there is still another and a greater—a clear spiritual insight and consciousness. But we must close our extended notice by leaving the reader to the consideration of the following chapter:

The illness which I mentioned in the preceding chapter was of long duration. As a faithful historian, fulfilling a trust, I can not omit the narration of events which were produced by that illness. But I allude to them with reluctance—a reluctance which has, perhaps, no reasonable foundation.

Dr. C.—of New York, was called in to attend me. He considered my state dangerous. On the occasion of his first visit, after numerous inquiries in regard to my symptoms, he turned to Mr. Mowatt, and said, "If she is susceptible to mesmerism, I think she can be relieved more readily than by any medicine than I could administer."

Mr. Mowatt had not any knowledge of mesmerism, nor had I. We had never seen a mesmerist subject—never heard a case fully described. He strongly objected to my being made the subject of an experiment. An argument ensued which I did not hear. It ended in Dr. C.'s assurance that I might be greatly benefited by mesmeric treatment, but could not be injured. Mr. Mowatt finally assented to the doctor's proposition. I was suffering too much to express an opinion, or even to have one.

When Dr. C.—first proposed to mesmerize me, I was reclining in an arm-chair. The doctor now placed himself in front of me. I remember his making what are called "passes" before my eyes. Very soon my head grew slightly dizzy, and the room seemed filled with a dim haziness—the objects began to dance and float, and then to disappear. I recollect nothing further.

As they afterwards told me that twenty minutes I fell into a very deep sleep, from which I suddenly emerged into a state of somnambulic consciousness. A similar deep sleep, I am assured, always subsequently preceded my state of mesmeric somnambulism. It was the drawback separating the waking from the "sleep-waking" state, over which I had inevitably to pass.

It should be stated that, from childhood, I had been occasionally addicted to natural somnambulism, and had repeatedly been known to walk and talk in my sleep. It is said that persons of this habit are especially susceptible of the mesmeric influence.

On being awakened from the state of somnambulism, I felt very much relieved and refreshed. The fever from which I had been suffering had nearly left me, and I was as fresh and vigorous as usual. I was informed, I had improvised as rapidly as they were taken down, the subjects having been given haphazard by any person present. It was no particular gratification to be assured that I had never produced any thing so good before. Nor was it any consolation to be told that, in sleep-waking I was far more sensible, more interesting, and more available than in my waking state.

To mesmerism, under Heaven, I must believe, I was subsequently indebted more than once for relief from a prostration which no other human agency could have prevented from ending in dissolution.

Dr. C.—attended me daily, and continued to use mesmerism as the most powerful agent in my restoration. I soon grew impatient at this apparent surrender of free will—one of Heaven's choicest gifts to man. I was annoyed at being told that I had spoken, done, or written things of which I had no recollection. Numerous poems were placed in my hands, which, I was informed, I had improvised as rapidly as they were taken down, the subjects having been given haphazard by any person present. It was no particular gratification to be assured that I had never produced any thing so good before. Nor was it any consolation to be told that, in sleep-waking I was far more sensible, more interesting, and more available than in my waking state.

By Anna Cora Mowatt. Boston: Ticknor, Reed, & Fields.

ordinary state. With somewhat hesitations, I preferred my every-day imperfection to this mysterious and incomprehensibly-brought about superiority. For the former I was at least responsible—to the latter I could not be held accountable. I was conscious of my limitations; though it must be admitted that there may be separate states of consciousness. In the phenomena of this separation the student of human nature may, I believe, find the clue to momentous truths. The essential facts in ordinary somnambulism will not be denied, except by those awfully rigorous inquirers who will accept nothing which they can not weigh, gauge, and handle, and who are quite as likely to be deceived as the most credulous, inasmuch as the statements which admit too little is as liable to mislead as the statements which admit too much. But if pretensions to science will not grant it, common experience and common sense tell, that a person in somnambulism may hold long and rational conversations, and perform acts, of which he will have no recollection whatever in his waking state. Let him again pass, however, into somnambulism, and he can recall every thing that he ever experienced in that state.

It would seem, from this common sense, that the phenomena, as if there were an inner consciousness, would be higher plane than the external, and commanding a more extensive prophetic consciousness undeveloped in most minds, except by flashes, and retiring within itself before the external can distinctly realize its presence.

How shall we account for the thick wall of separation, dropped at once by the cessation of somnambulism (whether independent or induced by mesmerism) between the normal and abnormal—the external and internal consciousness? An analogy drawn from telegraphy or electricity is not precisely applicable here; for, under somnambulism, one may be as calm and rational, and as completely in possession of all his faculties, as ever in his waking state; nay, those faculties may be considerably quickened and exalted. And yet a wave of the mesmerizer's hand will bring the subject back from the higher to the lower every-day consciousness, where all that he has been saying and doing in his somnambulic state is an utter blank! Another wave of the hand—on an access of natural somnambulism, entirely independent of mesmerism—and lo! all the knowledge of the former state is restored, as if it had been lost.

Two vivid mentions an illustrative instance of the wonderful separation of these states in the case of E. A. French youth, whom he was in the habit of mesmerizing. When awake, E. A. entertained fond opinions of the worst kind. "I asked him once, in his waking state," writes Townsend, "what he thought became of us after death? and his answer was, 'Die qu'on est mort, on n'est plus rien de tout.' In sleep, walking all this was changed. His ideas of the mind were correct, and singularly opposed to the material views he took of all questions when in the waking state. 'Can the soul ever die?' I asked. 'Certainly not. It is the soul which is the only true existence, and which gives existence to all we apprehend.' Under mesmeric sleep-waking, all the kind incredulity which characterized E. A. when awake, came. His willfulness was become submission, his pride humility. Often would he regret the errors of his waking hours."

Instances similar to the above are numerous. Truly "we are wiser than we know." In the mind of the most stubborn materialist there may be an inner consciousness giving the lie to his outward unbelief—a consciousness which may be developed in some tremendous moment, perhaps in "the last of earth," to confound and overwhelm him, and to raise, as by a lightning flash, his edifice of intellectual pride and presumption. George, a distinguished French physician, and author of several scientific works advocating the broadest materialism, was converted to a conviction of his error by witnessing the phenomena of somnambulism. Dying, he left a formal recantation of his philosophy, and his last moments were brightened by the serene confidence in an hereafter for the soul.

If ever the "livery of Heaven" was stolen "to serve the devil in," it has been done by Miss Martineau, and her ally, Mr. Atkinson, in their late atheistical work, in which they undertake to make some of the facts of mesmerism and somnambulism subservient to the cause of blank atheism and unbelief. I can say it boldly, that, so far as I have been permitted to bring impressions and recollections (which the magnetizer, by an act of his will, may let it to the waking consciousness of the somnambulist) from my own simple somnambulic experience, I was converted to a conviction of his error by witnessing the phenomena of somnambulism. Dying, he left a formal recantation of his philosophy, and his last moments were brightened by the serene confidence in an hereafter for the soul.

There is one passage in her work which indicates such an extent of fatuity, such an ignorance of the actual phenomena from which she professes to reason, and such an absurd anticipation of great results from a cause ridiculously inadequate and ineoperative, that I must be pardoned for quoting it: "The knowledge," she says, "which mesmerism gives of the influence of body on body, and consequently of mind on mind, will bring about a morality we have not yet dreamed of." Alas! that any person of intelligence—above all, that a woman—should, from her intellectual "pills of place," fall into such a wretched "slough of despond" as this, and persuade herself that it is a bed of flowers!

If Miss Martineau knows any thing accurately of clairvoyance, she must know that its recognitions are almost always involuntary—fashing and vanishing like the lightning. Instances of clairvoyance, originated and sustained at will, are so rare, that I have heard of no one case in which any of the numerous offers of money for clairvoyant readings of concealed writings has been accepted.

Let me comment to Miss Martineau the following true and eloquent passage by one of her own countrymen, the Rev. Dr. Channing, in his "Try to conceive a world without the ideas of God, eternity, freedom, will, absolute truth; of the good, the true, the beautiful, the infinite. An animal, endowed with a memory of appearances and facts, might remain; but the man will have vanished, and you have instead a creature more subtle than any beast of the field; upon the belly must it go, and dust must it eat all the days of its life!"

Ah, no! It is not to such a degradation that a knowledge of the real facts of some nambulism would lead us. They have none of that vapor of the charnel-house about them which Miss Martineau's imagination would impart. They are all of a cheering, elevating, and inspiring character. They lift our thoughts ever to another and a better life—to heaven, and to anticipations

"Of all that is most beautiful, imaged there
In happier beauty; more pellucid streams,
An ampler ether, a diviner air,
And fields invested with purplous gleams;
Climes which the sun, that sheds the brightest day
Earth knows, is all unworthy to survey."

The question, "whether the soul thinks always," is decided by Locke in the negative, on the ground that after-consciousness is the only testimony we can have of the mind's activity; and that, since we are by no means conscious of what we think always, we ought not to assume that we do think always. I believe, with Townsend, that in this notion Locke was fundamentally wrong; for, equally with Townsend's somnambulism, I have the testimony of following things that the state which, we supposed a blank to me, was, in truth, "marked by energy and activity of the highest order."

On one point I felt a degree of satisfaction—though, perhaps, it was only a proof of my natural obtuseness. They told me that I was what is called an independent somnambulist; and that I could, at any time, defeat the will of the mesmerizer, unless I chose to submit. It was also told me that my reasoning faculties were singularly developed under somnambulism, and that I often maintained opinions at variance with those of the mesmerizer and of others with whom I was in communication, especially on religious subjects. These opinions I could not be forced to relinquish by arguments, or even through the exertion of superior will.

To return to my own peculiar experience. "I have seen you," writes a friend, "several hundred times in the somnambulic state, during a period extending over three years. The peculiarities which distinguished it were most remarkable. Your eyelids, in this state, when you were particularly animated, would be tightly closed, and yet there would be a luminous expression on your countenance which could hardly have been equaled with the aid of your open eyes. Generally the eyelids would hang loose, and slightly open; and then it could be seen that the balls were always so rolled up that they could not be a medium of vision. During the months and years that I saw you almost daily in this state, I could never detect the waking expression on your face. Whatever might be the cause of the state, never by any accident were the eyes thrown open, or that you would have been awake."

It was remarked by all that your voice was much more soft and childlike than usual. Indeed, your whole manner would be changed, as if you had become once more a little child. You would always allude to your waking self, or material body, in the third person, as *she*. For instance, you would say, "She isn't hungry?" never, by any inadvertence, "I am not hungry." It was really unpleasant to be so confounded with your physical person. It was sometimes a little embarrassing to be surrounded by your physical person, and they would often confound the two in others to keep your identities distinct, and they would often confound the two in conversation. But the distinction would be never lost for a moment by a sudden consciousness of the existence of spiritual body, distinct from the natural, seated at St. Paul, "There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body," were to you something more than a figure of speech—they were a literal truth, not to be explained away or darkened by any ingenuity of commentators or dogmatists of theologians.

Your household duties and accustomed functions would be discharged by you in the somnambulic state with perfect convenience, and with a promptitude quite exemplary. You would frequently take your meals in this state; and, if your magnetizer were present, he would manifest the phenomenon of sympathy of taste in a marked and satisfactory manner—telling whether he were taking sugar or vinegar, pepper or mustard, etc., when he might be behind a screen. At night, before the lamps were lighted, you would have a decided advantage over all others in the room in your ability to read, write, or work, while the rest of us might not be able to see our hands before us. I have several specimens of your somnambulic handwriting, in the form of moss and flowers arranged most tastefully on paper, and the whole executed in my presence while it was given. I have also letters which were penned by you in utter darkness, and, strange to say, the handwriting is greatly superior to your usual cursive, and would not be detected by anyone from the same hand.

Your conversation was more marked by fluency and confidence (especially on religious subjects) than in your ordinary state. But as I looked mainly to the palpable phenomena of your case, I took little note of your opinions. Still I was not insensible to the psychical phenomena continually presented. They were too numerous to recount in this rapid summary. "The moral truth," says a philosopher of our day, "are interesting that suggest to us an action in free independent of his present organization. Now, mesmerism, inasmuch as it gives indications of this; and we should treasure up such glimmerings of fatality—however faint, and however presented as to be as ineluctable proofs that we possess a germ of being which God permits us to behold partially unfolded here, in order to confirm our faith as to its fuller development hereafter." Most thoroughly do I acquiesce in this sentiment, and most cogently have my experiences in your case commended it to my acceptance.

* Wordsworth.

"Frequently, after you have been awakened from a long magnetic trance, during which a variety of incidents may have occurred, and many topics may have been discussed, I have seen—your distinct prevision (at one time six months before) brought up, one by one, by the silent agency of my will, to your waking consciousness, any incident or topic which might suggest itself. This would do simply by touching your forehead with my forefinger, thinking the while intently on the image to be awakened in your mind. The response would be as perfect and accurate as that from the keys of a piano. For instance, out of a hundred various incidents, I would select that of a plate of strawberries having been brought to you, or that of a watch having been wound up, and by a touch on your forehead the image would be instantaneously brought up, and you would exclaim, 'Strawberries!' or 'Watch!' as it might have been. I repeated this experiment so often with success, that finally, though so marvelous in itself, it grew to be, like other daily marvels, an occasion for no emotion or surprise."

"Not only was your philanthropy more catholic and active, but toward the brute creation, especially the more despised, such as insects, spiders, snakes, etc., from which you would shrink affrighted in your waking state, you would manifest a strange and fearless tenderness. You would take them up, if injured, in your hands, and remove them to a place of safety. Fond of flowers when awake, you were doubly so in this singular state. You would manifest an intuitive faculty of detecting the seats of diseases in persons, often pointing out the part affected, as if from sympathy."

"I can not recall, in this hurried letter, half the interesting phenomena witnessed in your case—such as your insensibility to the pain of an incision or wound in a muscle, healed—your quick reception of a mental command, without the medium of any sound—your distinct prevision (at one time six months before) of the cries of disease—your detection of the character of an individual by pressing the hand—your ability to choose, out of a heap of miscellaneous articles, the one magnetized—your many striking developments of faculties and modes of thought distinguishing you, in a marvelous manner, from your waking self."

"On one occasion, at a time when you had suffered from repeated hemorrhages at the lungs, and we all feared that you would not live through the winter, you were kept in the somnambulic state an entire fortnight without being once awakened. The reason for this was, that while somnambulist you were far more manageable and reliable in observing all necessary precautions, and that you also seemed less sensitive to the cold, and your violent attacks of coughing were much more under control. * * * A year or two previously, and a week or two after you were first magnetized by Dr. C.—which was while you were stopping at the Astor House, in New York, in the winter of 1842, the illness under which you were laboring assumed a more alarming aspect than it had yet worn, and, while somnambulist, you were charged by your magnetizer to investigate your physical condition. I was not present, but learned, the same day, that you had perished, a great crisis in your malady having occurred in the night, the week following. To the inquiry, whether any medical relief could be given, you replied, 'No drugs—mesmerism may possibly bring her through.' You pronounced yourself uncertain as to the issue of the crisis, but gave great encouragement to Dr. C.—to believe that prompt and earnest mesmeric aid would avail in producing the required relief. On the night fixed, at Dr. C.'s request, I accompanied you to your parlor at the Astor House, and you were shortly afterwards mesmerized, and I was put in communication. Mr. Mowatt was present, and was also put in communication. While awake, you had not the slightest anticipation of what was expected, and no one had intimated your mesmeric prediction."

"We engaged in conversation, and had some hope of drawing your mind from the anticipated attack. You were perfectly tranquil, and conversed freely on various subjects. But precisely at the hour you had predicted, and predicted, an expression of the intensest pain came upon your face, and you fell back in the most violent convulsions. Dr. C.—bore you to the sofa, but, though a strong man, his strength was unequal to the task of controlling the horrible spasms which quivered through all your limbs and disfigured your face. At one time every fiber was knotted into a state of iron rigidity. Your writings were fearful to witness. Dr. C.—pronounced the attack congestion of the brain. Your face was purple, your forehead throbbing violently, and your skin was of the highest fever heat. Dr. C.—used no other means than the mesmeric passes throughout the attack, which lasted, with hardly an instant's cessation, about an hour. At the end of that time there was a sudden relaxation of your limbs, and they seemed to settle into a state of repose. Your countenance became pale, and we half feared your last earthly moment had come. But a smile of inexpressible sweetness broke forth, and your closed eyes seemed to make it all the more luminous, and you whispered, in the childlike tone which was peculiar to your somnambulic state, 'You have brought her through.' 'Thank God!' exclaimed Dr. C.—, bursting into tears, with uncontrollable emotion."

"Although, in this state, you were always cheerful, and sometimes jocose, one of its most prominent developments was that of your religious faculties and sympathies. Frequently you would talk, like one inspired, of spiritual realities and the meaning of life. What in your waking state was *faith*, seemed to be *right* in your somnambulic. It was no longer a speculation, or even a belief, that there was a life after death, but a knowledge, far more confident and assured than that which we usually entertain, on going to bed, that we shall wake in the morning. * * * Your views of death, at the same time, in your somnambulic state, were always so serenely assured, and such was the quiet satisfaction with which you seemed to look forward on what John Sterling calls 'the common road into the great darkness,' that the nearer the prospect was brought, the more grateful it became; or, rather, to you there was no darkness, but it was all a rosy light, and to your mind."

"This King of Terrors was the Prince of Peace!"

"The separation of the waking from the somnambulic consciousness in your case was most complete and perfect. Never, by any accident, could I discover that you brought into your waking state the slightest recollection of what had occurred in your somnambulic; and this during a period of three years. To the physiologist, as well as the physiologist, all the phenomena of your case were intensely interesting, as the many persons who had an opportunity of investigating them will admit."

CLAIRVOYANCE.

We find the following remarks respecting the clairvoyant powers of Miss Martha Loomis in the editorial columns of the *Kane County Democrat*, under date of the 1st instant:

Miss Martha is a well-informed and very intellectual young lady, and as an independent clairvoyant is, perhaps, unsurpassed. She has been subjected to the most scrutinizing tests, by an intelligent committee, selected by the audience to conduct the examinations at the lectures. She readily reads *anything readable with the natural eyes*, while blindfolded beyond the possibility of seeing in the least with her natural organs of vision. She will also describe any person in the remote part of the hall to whom her attention is called, with the utmost accuracy, both in appearance of person and dress; and if it is a person with whom she has ever had an acquaintance, she at once recognizes the person, and gives the name. She has given the most convincing proof of her ability to ferret out stolen property, and to describe the nature of diseases. A case of her ability to minutely describe a small trunk, the peculiar manner of its construction, its contents, and persons who stole it, the manner in which it was broken open, what with, and the place where it was deposited after the contents were removed, together with the denomination of the money, and its disposition after it was taken, was witnessed by us. Most of the facts in relation to the stealing of the trunk were already known. Her descriptions being correct, so far as known, gave confidence in the truth of the disclosures that were not previously known. She had no previous knowledge whatever of any part of the transaction that she so minutely described.

SOMETHING CHARACTERISTIC.

We have never professed much faith in spiritual manifestations; but an experiment has come to our knowledge by which a disbeliever was convinced of their truth, and, if the story is true, we must confess ourselves a little staggered by an experiment so "startling" to the individual on whom it was performed. We will try to tell the story as nearly as we can remember it:

A young man about 18 years of age, whose father had recently "left the firm," called on a medium stating that his father had promised to hold communication with him after he reached the upper spheres; he informed the medium, however, that he didn't believe in the "rappings."

The Spirit of the old gentleman, who by the way had been somewhat severe in matters of discipline, was called up, and held some conversation with his boy. But the messages were not at all convincing, and the young man would not believe that his father had any thing to do with them.

"Well," says the medium, "what can your father do to remove your doubts?"

"If he will perform some act which is characteristic of him, and without any direction as to what it shall be, I shall believe there is something in it."

"Very well," said the medium, "we wait for some manifestations from the Spirit-land."

This was no sooner said than—as the story goes—a table walked up to the young man, and without much ceremony kicked him out of the room!

"Hold on! stop him!" exclaimed the terrified son. "That's the old man! I believe in the rappings!"—Exchanged.

TABLE-TURNING REPRODUCED BY THE PORE.—The *Gazette de France* publishes the following extract from a letter dated Rome, the 25th ult., written by the Countess Sophia Kiseleff, and it guarantees its authenticity: "I saw the Holy Father yesterday. What a blessing! He deigned to hear my confession, and he gave me absolution. I demanded for you also a blessing, and told him that you had made me question a table. We committed an enormous sin, and I shall seek pardon from God for all my life. The Holy Father condemns all these practices and these communications with souls. It is the demon that takes all these forms: it is, as the Holy Father says, the sin of pride; it is desiring to know what is forbidden to seek. The condemnation of such things is in the Bible. What a happiness it is to be a Catholic, and to be able to come to one who can absolve you! I supplicate you, dear friend, to say everywhere so far as you can, that the Pope condemns all these practices of sorcery. The tables are a manner of entering into communication with the Spirit of darkness."

MESSAGES FROM THE SPIRITS.

THE REVOLUTION IN THE OLD WORLD.

The following spirited communications were given at the residence of Mr. Lourie, in Washington city, in presence of several witnesses. Mr. L. and his daughter are, we are assured, among the most interesting mediums in the country, and their influence is doing very much to extend the knowledge of Spiritualism.—Ed.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1854.
Previous to the following speech, Mr. L. seated himself at the piano-forte (in a trance) and played Mozart's "Requiem," interrupted by manifestations of painful emotion, caused by the instrument being out of tune. After he had left it, his daughter Isabel, seated herself at the instrument, and commenced playing (she was in a trance) a march, when he, standing beside his daughter, commenced speaking as follows:

NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

O'er the cloud-capped Alps the French army shall once more wend their way, and Russia shall once more feel the power of her mighty arms. * * *

Moscow shall again be laid in ruins—not by her people, but by the victorious arms of England and France. * *

For though Napoleon has passed from earth, his spirit fills the bosom of the whole of his countrymen. * *

The God of battles leads the van, and what can check the onset—what can save the tyrant? * * *

Civil and religious liberty shall prevail—shall predominate on this sphere, and the sons of men shall be free—free as the air—free as heaven itself. * * *

Turkey is now almost Christianized, and shall fraternize with the Christians, and shall eventually become Christian herself.

Their march is now onward; they are progressing rapidly; the climax has almost arrived. Oh! for a trumpet tongue, that the word might go forth and fill the earth, that *The God Almighty* rules, and the children of the earth shall obey his fiat. His designs are fast being consummated, and Russia shall be known ere long as one that has been. Her power shall be crushed—aye, shall be crushed in the very dust. Her tyranny and oppression have sealed her destiny. The work goes bravely on. They come, legion upon legion, like the fabled serpent. Its teeth have been sown, and mailed hands have sprung up; her downfall is certain. The cry has gone forth; the walls have ascended to the Almighty God, and his hand is stretched forth now to save the oppressed. Destiny! Destiny! Who can avert his destiny?

Vive la gloire! vive la belle France! Hark to the battle cry! now they turn! now they fly! victory! victory! Not the glory to mortal man, but glory to God! To Him be all honor and praise! [Here the medium bowed his head, and then fell upon the floor. After a few moments he arose and seated himself. He then commenced again.]

I see flying squadrons; banners trailing in the dust; riderless horses; carnage, slaughter, and death. Blood flows like torrents, and the destroying sword flashes like the lightning of the Almighty God. The rattling drums and the soul-stirring trumpets call the rally; but there is no use—no rally—they fly! The double-headed eagle passes away; your destiny is fulfilled! The God of battles fights against you! Onward, onward rolls the tide of battle—onward it rolls as though the sea had burst its bounds, and all creation were swept away! There go the crescent and the cross! Ere long, they shall mingle in brotherly love. Not only shall Russian glory pass away, but the bright and broad light that is now spreading on the world, shall cover benighted Turkey, and they shall know there is but one God, and Mahomet is not his prophet! God speeds the battle; not over yet! There go the legions of France! Her eagle once more waves in proud triumph! The cannons roar! Oh, such sights! the autocrat trembles; the war-horse trembles o'er the slain, red to his saddle-girths! Now there is a pause, as though creation shrank within itself! The Cossacks of the Don! They rally! they rally! no use! no use! E'en as the old guard stood, so shall young France trample under foot her foes! It is for Christendom ye fight—then go on—on, for though your allies deny the sovereignty of the Saviour, still their cause is just, and God, in his own foresight, has decreed it shall be.

Down, down, down it goes; that proud flag is humbled! There it rises; once more it rises, and unfolds itself to the breeze, and shows that France is still there. Onward rolls the tide! Oh, such sights! Your serfs shall be freemen! Oh, Russia! Russia! Russia! fast is your throne crumbling, and the downfall of your mighty empire is approaching! A few more victories like this, and you will have passed away! Behold the devastating effects of man's ambition! Look upon that battle-field! Such was my home! No home for me like the tented field! Palaces were naught! Give me my soldiers and the broad battle-field! There, amid the thunder of cannon, the hopes of my high ambition went forth—for what? For such scenes as this! Oh, man! man! man! what words ye are, and yet in your little lives ye think yourselves Gods! When from that sphere you have passed, then you will see and know the utter worthlessness of all things earthly—ambition. It makes demons of ye; ye go forth to destroy that upon which Deity has set his seal, and called it his image; battling for the nothingness of this world, and when ye have reached the highest pinnacle that your fellow-man can place you on, ye look around and say that all is mine; and your hand marks all as your own, and they bow before you as if ye were a God to worship. This is all wrong; but a day will come—a day of final settlement, not with an earthly creditor, but with HIM. Then must ye account for all deeds done in the body, whether they have been good or evil; and as ye are judged, so are ye punished or rewarded. Ages may roll before ye can cast from you that sordid grossness that pervaded your sight while in the form; or ye may go into higher spheres, and there revel in the beauty, the light, and joy of Him above. Then, oh! take heed while it is day, for ye know not what the morrow may bring forth, and as God has blessed you, so less others.

Ye know the end of my ambition. A soldier of fortune, general, first consul, emperor, an exile, driven from that France for which my best energies had been put forth; but still it was ambition drove me on—it was my destiny! I had been prepared for the day; I was but the instrument in a mightier hand than that of mortal. That destiny was fulfilled long since, and though now another Napoleon is upon the throne, she is not made for thrones or emperors! Liberty! LIBERTY! must pass over that beautiful, that lovely land, and make her abiding-place there. Oh, France! France! how even in the Spirit-land my heart yearns for you as one of thy guardian Spirits. I hover around, watch over you, and He will protect you. No more internal commotions must sever you; but the day is not far distant when he who now rules you will pass from earth to this place.

It comes again! Oh, will bloodshed never cease? Oh, what desolation! cities in smoking ruins! happy homes destroyed! e'en enough to grieve the very Spirits in the higher spheres! The war-horse and the armed helve have passed over their fair forms, crushed and bloody; e'en the very infant can not escape the ruthless hand of man in his madness.

Now you have seen a picture of war in all its horrors, where are arrayed the parent against child, the brother against brother. All the tender feelings of the heart have departed, and nothing is left but the worst passions to which humanity is heir. Now look at your own beloved land; see the blessings which prosperity and peace have bestowed upon you. Here the exile, driven from his own home, finds a safe harbor and shelter. The wings of your eagle are not like those which I carried before me, carrying desolation and destruction wherever it went; but here, outstretched, give shelter and protection.

Then oh! be mindful of the blessings which the Almighty has so bountifully shed upon you! Let not your hearts grow proud, and your necks stiff, but in humility and meekness thank Him for his most cherished boon to man—liberty.

NAPOLEON.

On Monday evening, 10th Jan., '54, through Mr. L. (Isabel in a trance playing the piano-forte), Napoleon spoke as follows:

France! France! my own loved France! Thy day is dawning fast, when all thy children shall be free—one grand, lasting Republic—not such as you have had heretofore! I see a glorious vision of a bright and beautiful day yet in store for you. The sun shall rise in glory and splendor on your hills and valleys—happiness and peace shall prevail all through thy borders, my own, my beautiful France! Empires and kingdoms shall pass away, and all men shall be free, and they shall worship the one,

Interesting Miscellany.

POETIC SPIRITS.

The note which introduces the subjoined lines contains all that need be said respecting their origin. We will not undertake to commend this beautiful poem to the attention of those who sneer at all the literature of the Spirits, as very few of that class have sufficient delicacy and refinement to appreciate its merits.

To THE EDITOR OF THE UNION:

Sir—I have copied the following stanzas, and request that they may receive an insertion in the *Union*, not only on account of their high poetic merit and soft, flowing versification, but because they are from the pen of a young lady of our city, just fifteen years of age. There are several wonders attached to this production. The first, and not least remarkable, is, their close resemblance to Campbell's "Hohenlinden"—a poem of world-wide celebrity, which the writer assures me she has never read, according to her remembrance; the next remarkable point is the fact that it is her first effort; and when the high reach of thought and varied attainment exhibited throughout are taken into consideration, it is indeed most wonderful. The third and last fact I shall mention is, that it was written under the guidance and direction of the Spirits.

A. V. C.

WASHINGTON, January 31, 1864.

THE SPIRIT MIDNIGHT.

BY J. C. MYRA.

The breeze of night has sunk to rest
Upon the river's tranquil breast,
And every bird has sought her nest,
Where silent is her minstrelsy.

The queen of heaven is sailing high,
A pale bark on the azure sky,
And not a breath is heard to sigh,
So deep the soft tranquillity.

Forgotten now the heat of day
That on the waving waters lay;
The moon of night her mantle gay
Spreads for the sun's high blazonry.

But, glittering in that mantle bright,
There gleams a line of silvery light,
As tremulous on the sea of night
It hovers sweet and playfully.

At peace the distant shallops ride;
Not as when dashing o'er her sides
The roaring bay's unruly tides
Were beating round her furiously!

But every sail is furled and still,
Silent the seaman's whistle shrill,
While dreamy slumbers seem to thrill
With parted hour of ecstasy.

Stars of the many-angled heaven,
Brightly this night your beams are given,
And proudly where your hosts are driven,
Ye rear your dazzling galaxy.

And, far and wide, a softer hue
Is spread across the plains of blue,
Where in bright chorus, ever true,
Forever swells your harmony!

Oh! for some sadly dying note
Upon this silent world to float,
Where from the bustling world remote
The lyre might wake its melody.

One feeble strain is all can swell
From my almost deserted shell
In mournful accents, yet to tell
That slumbers not its minstrelsy.

There is an hour of deep repose
That yet upon my heart shall close,
When all that nature dreads or knows
Shall burst upon me wondrously!

Oh! may I then awake forever,
My heart to rapture's high endeavor,
And as from earth's vain scenes I sever,
Be lost in immortality!

ONE LAW.

MR. EDWARDS:

As I am anxious to get my one great truth or discovery before the world, I send you to be inserted, or not, as you think proper, this communication; if not, please to return it by mail. I mean the grand law of electric action fully confirmed and demonstrated as the law of mind, as well as of grosser materialities, and so demonstrated, especially by "the rule and secret of prophetic visions, or Apocalyptic visions."

In 1814 I witnessed an optical experiment, which in its true science and philosophy remained to me a perfect enigma till 1845. The experiment in optics was this: The room was perfectly darkened; eight candles were then lighted, and placed together so as to throw their light upon a concave mirror twelve feet distant, and two about seven feet, from the mirror. Professor Dewey then held his watch between the eight and two candles, and it appeared as a perfect watch in the focus of the mirror, thrown forward in and on the air. It was matter of amusement to the class. It impressed me deeply. As the Professor put the watch into the hand of a student to hold, and in explanation, came forward, the following dialogue took place.

Myself.—Professor Dewey, why and how is it that the image of the watch appears thus in and on the air?

Prof.—It is at the focus of the concave mirror.

Myself.—I know that very well. But why and how is it thrown and retained in and on the air?

Prof.—It is a philosophical principle.

Myself.—I know that; but the expression, philosophical principle, is merely language—a straw bridge; I wish to know why and how it is.

Prof.—It is one of the limits of science unknown, and perhaps ever will be.

Myself.—Then science is not worth any thing. [I spoke partly to myself, low and sorrowfully, and looked up regretting that I had, and expected to meet a frown, but instead of it saw an approving smile.]

Illustration of a diorama, 1845.—"The watch is in the positive focus of an elliptical concave sphere, of which the mirror is a segment, and the image in the negative focus. The reason it is thus seen is because of the collection and infinitely rapid circulation of the materials composing the watch, seen in the medium of light in connection with light, which is also a material, and thus sets upon the optic nerve. The reason that the rays of light in the common optical experiment, not collected at the focus, are collected at a point at an equal distance from the center, is on the same principle. There are but two foci, and here also can the image or object be seen. All seeing is upon the electric principle of light—all formation, sustentation, and change is through the electric, electric circulation of different material, carried by electric action either positive or negative, under its eternal and unchanging laws."

To the clairvoyant my formula was, "I will you, in the name of Jehovah, to see what I will you to see, and to give me its science and philosophy."

2. In all my mesmeric or electro-biologic experiments, my formula has been, "In the name of Jehovah, I will you see;" etc.; and, either in the thing as it was, is, or is to be itself; or in symbolic, phantasmic imagery; or a phantasmic imagery of an ideal thing; if the thing were not a mathematical impossibility, a perfect imagery was seen by my subject, in my mind, his own, or something else. When mathematically impossible, I could never create an image of any kind. For instance, "I will, etc., you see an animal one third man, one half horse, and one fourth lion," would be followed by no image; but to the formula, "one third man, one third horse, and one third lion," or any proportion in which the fractions constitute a perfect whole, a perfect image of a perfect animal in form, action, and disposition answering to the formula. After a series of experiments I inferred that mesmeric biologic phenomena were under a fixed and determinate law, as mathematically true and as unchangeable as unity itself.

3. In all the cases of embryonic malformation which during my entire professional life have passed under my observation, I have found that each

one has been, as far as circumstances known could demonstrate, as was the case in embryonic formation into the will, sentiment, passion of the mother, and into the will, sentiment, and passion of the animal or person affecting her. I have seen a child born without legs; another with but one arm; a third with the eyes, scales, and disposition of a fish; a fourth, the face of a fish; a fifth with the proboscis of an elephant; a sixth with palms of horse's hoof; a seventh, the arms and claws of a lobster; an eighth a compound of the man and serpent. Here, in this city, I have seen the cast of a child born in 1848, a face-sinister of a little boy whose corpse was placed before the mother, his head having been cut just above the eye and ears entirely off by a cart-wheel. In all those cases I find the law of mind acting in electric action on animalized matter, under determinate volition with unerring certainty. As the formula, will, sentiment, so the result.

4. Whenever, in electro-biologic experiment and operation, I have made in language a mistake, the result has been as the formula. I, in *Latinus* language, willed a young man to be "as drunk as the devil;" he was instantly changed into the disposition, action, and spirit of a vindictive serpent.

5. All my night visions are in symbolic imagery and language, as are the formula used, to the most trifling *adverbial* word or particle. I have ascertained, by three years' observation and experiment, this important fact: that the results most minutely and perfectly varied as was the formula. To the formula in which was inserted, "astronomic imagery," I had the imagery entirely in all its symbolic variety *astronomic*. The zodiac, through Aries, Taurus, Gemini, spanned the firmament from the western horizon to the zenith, its signs, degrees—all perfectly cut, and the whole in lightning gold, resting on an azure, starry sky. I was in the midst of a day-night—day all around me, and night in a star-spangled firmament above. The pure, fixed splendor of the gold; the purity and depth of the eternal blue of the sky; the multitude and sapphire diamond splendor of the stars; the distinctness of the constellations beggared description. As my angel—who appears as a man, sometimes calling himself a messenger, and sometimes instructing and speaking absolutely as God, "I will do it," "so it shall be"—was conversing with me and teaching me, his language, so far as prophetic, was thus written on the firmament, and when not, at Taurus, at his sign, was the name of the most important member of the family the subject of inquiry, and from the 20 of Gemini, my sign, my own cipher and name. The entire eastern horizon was flashed with the mellow light of a rising sun. The prophetic instructions faded at once from lightning splendor to entire extinction, and thus the last letter of my name as the vision closed. The minuteness and perfection, not less than the beauty and sublimity of the vision, deeply impressed my mind. It was in *astronomic* imagery to the letter.

In all my day visions, in which I pass sometimes instantly into the *Spirit state*, I have observed the same unchanging unalterable law. I was requested to see "what was the fate of Sir John Franklin, his vessels, and men;" I added, "and the climate and physical phenomena of the North polar regions?" All broke upon me in the order of the language. I commenced with, "at once." "I will," at once "to see, etc." I was hurried on. The imagery was grand, solemn, and sublime beyond the powers of language to describe. My flight was as rapid as thought. The little *adverbial* phrase, at once, gave an awful impetus. It was a mistake. I only intended now, and not at night or another time. I gave an account about two years since, in the columns of the *Investigator*, of this remarkable vision, and need not repeat it. Time will verify its truth. As I was standing, looking at the full clear moon rising in the eastern horizon, at the time an hour and a half high, the Scripture phrase, "Wonders in the heavens above," came into my mind. I at once, while conversing through an open door, with a person in an adjoining room, resolved it into this formula: "In the name of Jehovah, I will now to see one of the wonders of heaven above, and that my conversation be not disturbed." A sun instantly took distance an hour higher from the moon. Ascribing it to my near-sighted spectacles, I took them off. There still was the sun and moon I ascribed it to variations in the window glass, and changed from glass to glass. The phenomenon remained permanent. I said in mind, "It is a humbug," and instantly the moon appeared in her natural state. I observed, "Be not offended, I am an erring mortal; repeat the vision." It was instantly repeated. I continued, "Be not offended; give me a wonder still more marvelous, for we can see double under certain affections of the eye." The sun-moon slowly dropped into the moon; the moon became splendidly luminous; then pale to its silvery whiteness; then transparent, and the sun taking distance appeared through its center. It was truly marvelous. A clear and distinct voice said, "The sun, moon, and you are in the same right line." I was impressed by so astonishing a vision, I said, "If the thing now in my mind is to be, let it be verified." The voice replied, confidently and assumingly, "You, the sun, and moon are in the same right line." The prophetic answer—yes. During the entire vision I was possessed of a double consciousness, and the conversation was not interrupted, nor the individual with whom conversing sensible of any change. From all my experiments I find a continued operation of One Great Law, as mathematically and unerringly perfect in intellectualty, as in chemical formations. I am so confident of this, that I give to the results of my formula as full confidence as to the conclusion of the most irresistible mathematical demonstration. I reason and sit in judgment on these once astounding revelations as coolly as I read and judge of the passing occurrences of the day. I have long labored to trace the intelligence of these revelations to my own agency alone; but I have visions I could never have conceived, and truths, facts, events made known, which I never could have penetrated. I necessarily infer an *invisible spiritual instrumentality*. Who does the work? Who sends back the wonderfully exact answer, seen in symbolic language, and when necessary, explained in the writing, printing, or utterance of my own language? In "table-tippings, rappings, etc.," I have never had a full and a biding conviction of their verity. In prophetic impulse it is absolute. In regard to the former, Mr. Faraday's experiments, however, did no more than this: *Demonstrate that when the minds of the mediums were diverted, the effects would cease.* It is the same in all combined dependent intellectual operation. Disturb the medium, and the effect ceases. This Professor Faraday did, and nothing more. It never occurred to me till this moment to make "the rappings" the subject of a formula and prophetic impulse. I will do it, and at some future communication send you the result. I would observe in conclusion, that by the phrase, "I will," I merely mean *confident, undoubting volition*, as in walking, speaking, or any self-dependent act, and as much expect, and am as sure of success, as in a will to walk or speak. The law and secret are known, the faculty common to man, and all of a highly instinctive intellectual development can exert it. In this way, ultimately prophecy will cease.

With respect, your sincere friend,

JAMES S. OLCOTT.

The *trine action in nature* is distinctly demonstrated, and the fact significantly confirmed by a three-fold degree and three-fold confirmation. As the degree of development in the *instinctive, intellectual spiritual faculty*, so will be the revelation: 1st, feeling; 2d, action; 3d, utterance; which is the first degree. Second—1st, feeling; 2d, vision; 3d, a voice solving the vision, the 2d. Third—1st, action; 2d, vision; 3d, "the man-angel," or "I am to teach." In each degree there is, on all important occasions, a *three-fold confirmation*: first, in words passing through our organization thrice repeated; second, a three-fold vision and a voice; third, a permanent entire vision of the whole, in symbolic imagery, and the man-angel, or Jehovah to teach.

J. S. O.

DREAM OF A QUEEN.—A letter from London states that the recent death of the Queen of Portugal singularly verifies a dream which Her Majesty Queen Victoria was said to have had last January, and which had rendered her extremely uneasy. It was to the effect that there would be a cold spring, a wet summer, a fine autumn, and a dead queen. "We shivered in the cold spring, mathematized the incessant rain in the summer, which prevented so many anticipated benefits and enjoyments, have been glorifying the remarkably fine autumn with which we have been blessed, and suddenly we find, toward the close of the year, the announcement of the death of the Queen of Portugal. The dream was as remarkable as its verification."

A WONDERFUL ANIMAL.—A friend has brought us an animal found growing attached to a rock on the sea shore. It bears some resemblance in size and general shape to the sole of an old shoe. Under that part, however, which corresponds to the ball of the foot, there is a pocket which contains a cream-like liquid, through which passes a number of red blood-vessels. There was a natural orifice to this pocket, and when first forced, the liquid issued, covered with a kind of ase, bore a strong resemblance to an egg. There were no perceptible mouth, stomach, feelers, or limbs for locomotion, yet it was evidently related to the animal kingdom. We trust that proper inquiry will be made into the nature of this existence, the species of which, so far as we know, has never been described by the naturalist.

THE SACRED CIRCLE.

EDITED BY

HON. J. W. EDMONDS, GEO. T. DEXTER, M.D., AND OWEN G. WARREN.

PARTRIDGE AND BRITTON.

800 BROADWAY.

Are about to commence the publication of a Monthly Periodical bearing the above title, and devoted to the cause of SPIRITUALISM.

It will be the purpose of this work to advance Truth in every form and shape; to discuss Radical Moral Reform, Radical Intellectual Reform—the Reform of the times—in their political, mercantile, agricultural, and mechanical relations; to advocate Liberty, positively and unhesitatingly, in the full and in the abstract; to examine the condition of our country in every part, as a whole, and in the several States, Counties, Cities, and Towns; to elevate the existing relations of Society; to form new relations, based on the principles of Spiritual Philosophy; and to develop those means which shall harmonize every element and instrumentality of Society one with another.

From time to time THE SACRED CIRCLE will contain such well-authenticated facts as serve to illustrate the laws of the Natural and Spiritual Worlds, and also such communications from Spirits as may be intrinsically valuable.

The terms of the New Monthly will be \$2 per annum, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE. Subscriptions for six months will be received. All orders for the Monthly should be forwarded to Partridge & Britton. Communications intended for the pages of the Magazine should be addressed to the Editors, care of P. & B., office of the SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH.

LADIES' INSTITUTE

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Spring Session commences on the 1st Monday in March. The order of instruction in this University embraces a cycle of twenty-four branches, taught by twelve Professors, in four distinct courses, comprised in two years' study. Two Sessions, each of four months' duration, will be held in each year.

The entire expenses of the Session will not exceed \$100.

For particulars and announcements, address,

JOS. S. LONGSHORE, M.D., Dean,

Box 1083, Philadelphia Post-office.

MISS ANNETTE BISHOP,

MINIATURE PAINTER,

No. 93 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.

Specimens of Miss Bishop's pictures may be seen by applying to the Editor of the TELEGRAPH, 300 Broadway, or at Miss B.'s rooms. If

SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

DR. JAMES ROSS respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will hereafter devote his time to the several branches of his art at No. 23 Smith Street, Newark, N. J., where those requiring such professional services are cordially invited to call and examine specimens of his mechanical and artistic skill, especially his ONE-PIECE SETS OF TEETH, which are believed to be superior to any now in use, either in America or Europe. Dr. R. will be happy to refer persons who may apply to him to those who, after numerous unsuccessful experiments with other dentists, have found his one-piece set to answer all the purposes of the natural teeth, while the imitation of nature is confessedly so perfect as to challenge the closest examination.

Dr. Ross will still continue to manufacture his INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH for a limited number of skillful operative dentists. Only such need apply.

Mr. J. B. CONKLIN, medium for Rapping and Tipping, No. 31 Howard Street. Office hours 10 to 12 morning, and 3 to 5 and 7 to 10 p.m.

Mrs. ANN LEAH BROWN (formerly Mrs. Fish, of the Fox Family), Rapping Medium, No. 78 West Twenty-sixth Street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Hours for visitors 3 and 5 o'clock p.m.

Mrs. W. B. COAN, who has attracted much attention as an interesting writing and rapping medium, occupies rooms at No. 60 White Street, near Broadway, where she may be seen during the day and evening. Hours from 10 to 12, a.m., and from 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 p.m., every day in the week. Admission, 50 cents.

WATERS' PIANO AND MUSIC ROOMS.

333 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The best and most beautiful Pianos and Musical Instruments in the world, and the most complete collection of Music in the United States. T. Gilbert & Co.'s magnificent Pianos are most beautifully finished—their superiority of tone and solidity of construction have earned them a world-wide reputation. Being constructed with *Iron Frames*, they resist all changes of climate. They are not only the best Pianos in the world, but, in consequence of the manufacturers' immense business, they are enabled to sell Pianos cheaper than any other establishment in the United States. They have for nine years added, with great success, their celebrated Patent *Eolian Attachment*, which all artists acknowledge to be the greatest of all modern inventions. It is entirely independent of the Piano, and one may be out of tune without injuring the other.

GILBERT'S BOUTIQUE PIANOS.

These Pianos, adapted for small rooms, are acknowledged to be superior to Collard & Collard's Boutiques (of London).

MELODEONS.

S. D. & H. W. Smith's Celebrated Melodeons are tuned in the equal temperament; the harmony is as good in the remote keys as in the common. The only Melodeons so tuned, and unquestionably the best.

The editor of the *Musical Review* having fallen into the common error, that Prince & Co.'s Melodeons are *tuned to the equal temperament*, corrects his mistake in the October number, 1853, and says, "We do know, however, that S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeon, sold by Horace Waters, 333 Broadway, is tuned to the equal temperament."

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

Equal to new, from the best manufacturers, at great bargains, from \$100 to \$200. They are sold at low prices, because Mr. W. buys them cheap; but very often he has on hand Instruments, which, owing to accident, removal, or misfortune have been left with him for sale, or been purchased to sell again; and, in all such cases, the buyer strikes just so far below the usual price as Mr. W. can strike himself. He has but one rule. He charges a regular commission on all Instruments, and this is but a small advance on cost. A flourishing business makes this the best policy—his experience has proved it.

Martin's Unrivaled Guitars and Browne's Unequaled Harps. Sheet Music and the Musical Works of all the Popular Composers of both Continents. That the cultivators of the Art of Music may know how the efforts of Mr. Waters to improve the quality and beauty of Instruments, and to reduce their price, have been crowned with success, he confidently appeals to the following opinions of the American journals:

"The *Eolian Piano-Porte* is undoubtedly the most perfect musical instrument human ingenuity has constructed. Two instruments are blended in it, the *Eolian* and the *Piano-Porte*, and the result is a sound which may be played with or without it, or, with one hand the performer may elicit the melodious strains of the *Eolian*, and with the other invoke the harmonies of the Piano. The instrument which, in the evening, incited to the dance, or aided the festive song, gives forth, in the morning, the pealing tones which praise and accompany the solemn hymn. Mr. Waters' new rooms are very inviting to the lovers of music. But he has nothing in his rooms equal in beauty and completeness to Gilbert's *Eolian Piano-Portes*."—*Morris & Willis' Home Journal*.

"The variety and beauty of the effects can only be appreciated by those who hear these magnificent instruments at Mr. Waters' establishment."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

"The superb instruments, which so far surpass any others we have heard, are furnished by Mr. Waters at the same prices as at the manufacturer, and the buyers may feel assured of fair dealing and upright treatment."—*N. Y. Evangelist*.

"A very good tuner, and excellent musician, says he never was called on to tune but one *Eolian Piano* during all his experience, which shows that they do not easily get out of repair."—*Inquirer and National Gazette, Philadelphia*.

"It has been found that the Pianos of celebrated European manufacturers can stand the voyage, nor endure our climate. T. Gilbert & Co.'s *Eolian Attachment Pianos* have been ascertained to be the best in the world, but to be unsurpassed by others in those qualities which the greatest performers prize most, in this instrument. Those on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, which got the prize, were sent from the great Music Rooms of Horace Waters (333 Broadway) who is the sole agent, for New York, of the proprietors."—*Evening Post*.

More than one thousand other journals hold the same language of commendation.

Partridge & Britton's Spiritual Library.

OUR LIST OF BOOKS

Embraces all the principal works devoted to SPIRITUALISM, whether published by ourselves or others, and will comprehend all works of value that may be issued hereafter. The reader's attention is particularly invited to those named below, all of which may be found at the Office of THE SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH. The reader will perceive that the price of each book in the list, and the amount of postage, if forwarded by mail, are annexed.

The Skeinical, Vol. I.

By A. B. Britton, Editor, and other writers, is devoted chiefly to an Inquiry into the Spiritual Nature and Relations of MAN. It treats especially of the Philosophy of Vital, Mental, and Spiritual Phenomena, and contains interesting Facts and profound Expositions of the Psychological Conditions and Manifestations now attracting attention in Europe and America. This volume contains, in part, the Editor's Philosophy of the Soul; the interesting Visions of Hon. J. W. Edmonds; Lives and Portraits of deceased and eminent Spiritualists; *Fac-similes* of Mystical Writings, in Foreign and Dead Languages, through E. P. Fowler, etc. Published by Partridge and Britton. Bound in muslin, price \$2.50; elegantly bound in morocco, lettered and gilt in a style suitable for a gift book, price \$3.00; postage 34 cents.

Shelkin, Vols. II. and III.

Edited by V. B. Britton. Plain bound in muslin, \$1.75 each; extra bound in morocco, handsomely gilt, \$2.25 each; postage 24 cents each.

Nature's Divine Revelations, etc.

By A. J. Davis, the Clairvoyant. Price, \$2.00; postage, 43 cents.

The Great Harmonia, Vol. I.

The Physician. By A. J. Davis. Price, \$1.25; postage, 30 cents.

The Great Harmonia, Vol. II.

The Teacher. By A. J. Davis. Price, \$1.00; postage, 19 cents.

The Great Harmonia, Vol. III.

The Seer. By A. J. Davis. Price, \$1.00; postage, 19 cents.

The Philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse.

By A. J. Davis. Price, 50 cents; postage, 9 cents.

The Philosophy of Special Providences.

A Vision. By A. J. Davis. Price, 15 cents; postage, 3 cents.

The Celestial Telegraph.

Or, secrets of the Life to Come, revealed through Magnetism; wherein the Existence, the Form, and the Occupation of the Soul after its Separation from the Body are proved by many years' Experiments, by the means of eight ecstatic Somnambulists, who had Eighty perceptions of Thirty-six Deceased Persons of various Conditions; a Description of them, their Conversation, etc., with proofs of their Existence in the Spiritual World. By L. A. Cabaret. Published by Partridge & Britton. Price, \$1.00; postage, 19 cents.

Familiar Spirits.

And Spiritual Manifestations; being a Series of Articles by Dr. Ench Ford, Professor in the Bangor Theological Seminary. With a Reply, by A. Bingham, Esq., of Boston. Price 25 cents; postage 3 cents.

Night Side of Nature.

Ghosts and Ghost Seers. By Catharine Crowe. Price, \$1.25; postage 20 cents.

The Macrocosm and Microcosm.

Or, the Universe Without and the Universe Within. By William Fishbough. This volume comprehends only the first part, or the Universe Without. Paper, bound, price, 50 cents; muslin, 75 cents; postage, 12 cents.

Arrest, Trial, and Acquittal of Abby Warner.

For Spirit-Rapping. By Dr. A. Underhill. Price, 12 cents; postage, 2 cents.

Physico-Physiological Researches.

In the Dynamics of Magnetism, Electricity, Heat, Light, Crystallization, and Chemistry, in their relations to Vital Force. By Baron Charles Von Reichenbach. Complete from the German second edition; with the addition of a Preface and Critical Notes, by John Ashburner, M.D.; third American Edition. Published by Partridge & Britton at the reduced price of \$1.00; postage, 20 cents.

Spiritual Experience of Mrs. Lorin L. Platt.

Medium. Price, 20 cents; postage, 3 cents.

Spirit-Manifestations.

Being an Exposition of Facts, Principles, etc. By Rev. Adin Ballou. Price, 75 cents; postage, 11 cents.

Spiritual Instructor.

Containing Facts and the Philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse. Price, 38 cents; postage, 6 cents.

The Spiritual Teacher.

By Spirits of the Sixth Circle. R. P. Ambler, Medium. Price, 50 cents; postage, 7 cents.

Light from the Spirit-World.

Being written by the control of Spirits. Rev. Charles Hammond, Medium. Price, 75 cents; postage, 10 cents.

The Pilgrimage of Thomas Paine.

Written by the Spirit of Thomas Paine, through C. Hammond, Medium. Published by Partridge and Britton. Paper, price, 50 cents; muslin, 75 cents; postage, 12 cents.

Elements of Spiritual Philosophy.

R. P. Ambler, Medium. Price, 25 cents; postage, 4 cents.

Stillings' Pneumatology.

Being a Reply to the Question, What Ought and Ought Not to be Believed or Disbelieved concerning Presentiments, Visions, and Apparitions according to Nature, Reason, and Scripture. Translated from the German; edited by W. F